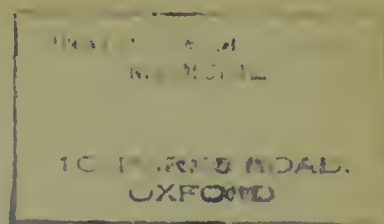


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City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

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# ANNUAL REPORT

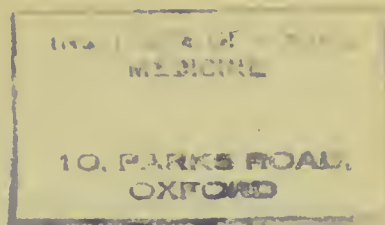
ON THE

## HEALTH of DUNFERMLINE

FOR THE YEAR

# 1948





City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

# HEALTH OF DUNFERMLINE

FOR THE YEAR

1948

BY

C. BARCLAY REEKIE,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health*

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# Health Department.

## STAFF.

- C. BARCLAY REEKIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent, West Fife Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital; Administrative Medical Officer, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust; Medical Superintendent, Maternity Hospital; and Medical Superintendent, Bandrum Children's Home.
- ROBERT M. WINK, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Resident Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital.
- GUY H. SCOULAR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital.
- VICTOR D. RANDALL MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital.
- \*THOMAS A. GILLIE, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G., Obstetrician, Maternity Services.
- \*THOMAS A. HOPE, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., Resident Assistant Obstetrician, Maternity Hospital.
- \*ERIC M. LITTLE, M.B., Ch.B., Junior Resident Medical Officer, Maternity Hospital.
- \*GEORGE BEVERIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., Part-time Medical Officer, Bandrum Children's Home.

## CONSULTING STAFF.

- C. R. DUNCAN LEEDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E., D.O.M.S., Consultant Oculist.

## MATRONS.

- \*Miss A. I. EMSLIE, West Fife Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital.
- \*Miss A. T. NICOLL, Maternity Hospital.
- Miss M. MACPHERSON, Bandrum Children's Home.
- Mrs J. THOMSON, Broomhead Nursery.
- Mrs J. WALKER-JACK, Rosyth Nursery.

## HEALTH VISITORS.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Miss L. NISBET.    | Miss M. C. HOOD.   |
| Miss A. M. SOUTAR. | Miss H. ROBERTSON. |
| Miss C. JOHNSTON.  | Miss M. MACLEOD.   |
| Miss I. BINNIE.    | Miss F. DEACON.    |
| Miss M. D. DUNN.   | Miss E. SMITH.     |
| Miss L. ROBERTSON. |                    |

## HOME NURSING AND DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY STAFF.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Dunfermline.        |                     |
| Miss E. TODD.       | Miss S. K. McNEIL   |
| Miss J. MACGREGOR.  | Miss A. S. CARROLL. |
| Rosyth.             |                     |
| Miss I. LEADBETTER. | Miss L. STONELY.    |

## PART-TIME DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES.

- |                   |             |               |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Mrs L. BEVERIDGE. | Mrs E. COX. | Mrs C. YOUNG. |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|

## CLERICAL STAFF.

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Miss J. G. ERSKINE, Chief Clerk.       | Miss M. RUTHERFORD.                   |
| Miss C. BARDNER.                       | Miss C. CARSTAIRS.                    |
| Miss J. SPENCE (resigned 13/3/48).     | Miss I. MOODY.                        |
| Miss S. EADIE.                         | Miss P. DONALDSON (appointed 8/3/48). |
| Miss A. MACDONALD (appointed 12/4/48). |                                       |

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

- ANDREW D. MICHIE, Authorised Officer.
- GEORGE K. PLUMMER, Authorised Officer.

## CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST STAFF ENGAGED IN THE SCHOOL TREATMENT SERVICE.

### Staff.

- B. ELIZABETH NESBITT, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.E., Ear, Nose, and Throat Surgeon—Consultant.
- ROBERT I. STIRLING, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E., Orthopaedic Surgeon—Consultant.
- MADLINE G. LESLIE, L.D.S., R.C.S.Ed., Dentist.
- AGNES B. WHITE, C.S.P., Physiotherapist.
- Miss N. WOOD, Speech Therapist.

### Nurses.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Miss A. E. BENNETT. | Miss E. B. STENHOUSE. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
- Secretary—Miss M. C. McLAREN.

\*Transferred to Regional Hospital Board on 5/7/48.

*To the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the  
City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, and to  
the Department of Health for Scotland.*

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you a report on the health of Dunfermline during the year 1948.

The report reveals some noteworthy features, including a low incidence of the common infectious diseases, the lowest recorded death rate from the principal epidemic diseases, and, for the first time in the history of Dunfermline, a complete absence of diphtheria.

A disappointing feature is the continued prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, came into operation on 5th July 1948, and brought with it changes in the structure of health administration. While local authorities lost some of their former health functions, they were also given additional powers to develop environmental services and to increase their scope in the field of preventive medicine.

The Health Department functioned to its full extent throughout the year, and I have pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to my medical assistants and all who so loyally co-operated in the work.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. BARCLAY REEKIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,  
Dunfermline, 11th August 1949.

## *Summary of Vital Statistics.*

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948:—

	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Population ... ..	40,711	41,000	41,182	42,730	44,904	44,892
Number of Deaths (corrected) ... ..	465	467	447	517	552	481
Death-rate per 1000 population (corrected and adjusted for age and sex distribution) ... ..	11.6	11.6	11.1	12.3	12.5	10.9
Deaths of infants under 1 year ... ..	44	54	29	39	41	41
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 births ... ..	50	61	36	44	44	48
Number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis,	16	12	13	15	19	16
Death-rate per 1000 from pulmonary tuberculosis,	0.39	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.42	0.36
Death-rate per 1000 from all forms of tuberculosis,	0.47	0.46	0.51	0.42	0.56	0.45
Death-rate per 1000 from the principal epidemic diseases ... ..	0.39	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.04
Marriage-rate per 1000 population ... ..	9.3	7.8	9.6	11.0	10.5	10.0
Number of live births registered (corrected)... ..	875	891	799	885	934	852
Number of still births registered (corrected)... ..	28	23	25	36	22	19
Live birth-rate per 1000 population ... ..	19.6	19.7	17.8	20.0	20.8	19.0
Illegitimate births per 100 births ... ..	5.6	5.2	8.0	6.0	4.6	5.6
Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1000 live and still births)	7.7	3.3	4.8	1.1	5.2	2.3



## *ANNUAL REPORT.*

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The year 1948 has seen the introduction of a great essay in social medicine. The National Health Service was inaugurated on the 5th of July under the provisions of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. All the Health Department hospitals passed to the South Eastern Regional Hospital Board along with the hospitals of other local authorities and of voluntary bodies within the Region.

All local health authorities were required to provide several services within the terms of the Act. These include the following :—

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
2. Midwifery.
3. Health Visiting.
4. Home Nursing.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.
7. Mental Health Service.
8. Domestic Help Service (permissive but not obligatory).

These services are to a large extent interdependent and, with various extensions, integrate similar services previously in existence.

### **CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.**

Proposals for the discharge of local health authority functions regarding the care of mothers and young children were formulated to conform with the recommendations of the Department of Health for Scotland, and were duly approved.

By arrangement with the Ministry of Food a weekly return of the names and addresses of expectant mothers, who have claimed the extra food ration available to them, is obtained from the local office. The Health Visitors visit these women to ascertain the arrangements which have been made for ante-natal care, and to give any necessary assistance and advice.



In Dunfermline a large proportion of the women elect to have their confinements in the Maternity Hospital. Automatically, therefore, these women attend the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics conducted at the hospital. The Obstetrician attached to the Maternity Hospital supervises all the ante-natal and post-natal work, and sees cases referred to him by general practitioners for consultation and advice.

Under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, care of women before, during, and after confinement may be carried out in their own homes by their medical practitioners in association with midwives.

**Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.**—During the year Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics were held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays at 11 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., and on Saturdays at 1.30 p.m. at the Ante-natal Department of the Maternity Hospital.

	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
(i) Number of Clinics at end of year provided by Local Health Authority . . . . .	1	1
(ii) Number of Clinics at end of year provided by Voluntary Bodies . . . . .	—	—
(iii) Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during year . . . . .	839	943
	(Burgh, 322 County, 517)	(Burgh, 359 County, 584)
(iv) Total number of attendances . . . . .	11,044	2,606

Of the mothers attending the Ante-natal Clinic, 322 or 38.3 per cent. were resident within the Burgh, and 517 or 61.6 per cent. from the County area. Of the mothers attending post-natally, 359 or 38.07 per cent. were resident within the Burgh, and 584 or 61.08 per cent. were from the County area.

Blood was taken from all new patients for the Wasserman reaction and the Rhesus factor determination; 2,585 specimens were examined.

Following the notification of birth, each child is visited on approximately the tenth day after birth by a Health Visitor and again a week later. Thereafter monthly visits are paid during the first year, and more frequently if circumstances warrant. From the commencement of the second year, three monthly visits are made until the child is five years of age. General advice is given to mothers, and an invitation extended to become associated with the appropriate Child Welfare Clinic.

To ensure the care of premature infants, an arrangement has been made to admit women in premature labour as emergencies to the Maternity Hospital whenever possible. If the mother and infant have to remain at home, special equipment for the care of the infant is issued on loan from the Health Department and supervision maintained by the appropriate local authority nursing services.

The care of unmarried mothers and their children does not present any great problem. They are admitted to the Maternity Hospital when possible, and use is made of existing voluntary agencies, *e.g.*, Salvation Army Homes.

**Child Welfare Clinics.**—Mothers are visited shortly after the birth of their children by a Health Visitor and invited to become associated with the Child Welfare Clinic in their district.

The following table indicates the number and activities of these Clinics during the year :—

- (i) Number of Clinics at end of year provided by Local Health Authority, 6
- (ii) Number of Clinics at end of year provided by Voluntary Bodies ... —
- (iii) Total number of children under 5 years of age who first attended at the Clinics during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were :—
  - (a) Under 1 year of age... .. 693
  - (b) Over 1 year of age ... .. 128
- (iv) Total number of attendances during the year made at the Clinics by children who, at the end of the year, were :—
  - (a) Under 1 year of age ... .. 8,069
  - (b) Over 1 year of age ... .. 10,402

The actual number of children attending the Clinics during the year, irrespective of previous attendances, was 2,203.

The six Child Welfare Clinics are situated, *viz.* :—

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Day(s).</i>	<i>Hours.</i>
Muir Road, Townhill .. . . . . .	Monday	10 a.m.-12 noon.
Carnegie Institute, Baldrigeburn .. . . .	Monday	2 p.m.-4 p.m.
Carnegie Institute, Parkgate, Rosyth .. .	Tuesday Wednesday	2 p.m.-4 p.m.
Carnegie Institute, Nethertown .. . . . .	Thursday	10 a.m.-12 noon.
Carnegie Clinic, Inglis Street .. . . . .	Thursday	2 p.m.-4 p.m.
Carnegie Institute, Kingseat .. . . . . .	1st and 3rd Wednesday	10 a.m.-12 noon.

The main function of the Child Welfare Clinics is educational. The Clinics are open to all mothers to give advice on the welfare of their children. The prevention of disease is a greater achievement than the after-care of a defect which has been permitted to appear through ignorance or neglect. The primary object of the work, therefore, is preventive. As far as possible, the work at the Clinics



At Rosyth Clinic during the year we have received help from Mrs Anderson, Mrs Armstrong, Mrs Moore, and Mrs Rennie. Mrs Hargreaves, Mrs Morton, and Mrs Valentine have assisted similarly at Inglis Street Clinic; the Misses Davies, Mrs Wallace, and Mrs Kinnerley at Baldrigeburn Clinic; Miss Robertson, Miss B. Robertson, and Mrs Rutherford at Nethertown Clinic; while Mrs Wallace and Mrs Moore also assisted at Townhill Clinic. To all these ladies we tender our thanks and our appreciation of their public-spirited service.

**Donations.**—The Health Visitors are always glad to receive gifts of baby clothes for necessitous families. During the year we were indebted to private individuals for such gifts, and an appeal is again made for them.

**Food and Milk.**—Under the Child Welfare Scheme, and latterly under the Scheme for the Care of Mothers and Young Children, certain foods are available in the Clinics at concession rates.

The following tables show the quantity and cost of foods supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and children, under 5 years of age, during the year 1948:—

Number of persons supplied with:—	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
Cow & Gate .. . . .	—	349
Ostermilk .. . . .	—	80
Virol .. . . .	—	211
Farex .. . . .	—	198
Maltoline .. . . .	—	112
Lactagol .. . . .	118	—
Totals .. . . .	118	950

Total quantity supplied:—

Cow & Gate .. . . .	12,384 lbs.
Ostermilk .. . . .	1,452 lbs.
Farex .. . . .	952½ lbs.
Maltoline .. . . .	540 lbs.
Virol .. . . .	1,668 lbs.
Lactagol .. . . .	564 small tins.

The total cost of baby foods, other foods, and sundries was £2,085, 4s. 11d., and of this £1,962, 12s. 11d. was recovered.

Members of the Staff of the local office of the Ministry of Food are in attendance at the Clinics and issue National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice, and Vitamin A and D tablets.

**Special Treatment Clinics.**—The various School Clinics also cater for pre-school children, and the number treated during the year was as follows :—

Eye Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
General Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Ultra-violet Ray Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

Three hundred and ninety-two pre-school children made a total of 851 attendances at these Clinics.

**Orthopædic Treatment.**—Two hundred and twenty-seven pre-school children were referred to the Orthopædic Clinic and made 803 attendances. Under the auspices of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, Mr Robert Stirling, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), is the Consulting Orthopædic Specialist to the Orthopædic Clinic. Four Specialist Clinics were held during the year, at which 53 pre-school children were seen by Mr Stirling.

Hospital treatment is provided at The Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Crippled Children, Edinburgh. The admissions and the discharges of pre-school children are shown as follows :—

In Hospital on 1/1/48	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	In Hospital on 31/12/48
2	5	4	3

**Dental Care.**—It has not been possible to implement the proposals made for dental care in the Scheme drawn up for the care of Mothers and Young Children owing to the impossibility of obtaining dental staff at the present time.

The School Dental Officer treated 86 pre-school children, who made a total of 106 attendances during the year.

It is estimated that the number of expectant and nursing mothers in the Burgh is approximately 2000, and the number of children 2-5 years, 3000, all of whom are eligible for dental care. To implement this it is considered that two dental officers and two dental attendants will be necessary, along with the provision of surgeries and appropriate equipment.

**Mother and Baby Homes.**—There are no homes provided by this local authority.



**Day Nurseries.**—Two Day Nurseries are provided, one at Broomhead and one at Rosyth. The Nurseries are primarily for children whose mothers are in employment, ill, or being confined. They provide full day-time care and maintenance of children of all ages up to five years of age, and are open five and a half days a week. The charge is from 1s. up to 3s. per day, according to circumstances. The children are medically inspected at monthly intervals. Over a period of years there has been no evidence in this area to suggest that outbreaks of infectious diseases are more liable to occur among children attending day nurseries than among young children generally.

Both Nurseries are recognised as training schools for candidates for the Nursery Nurses Diploma. So far eleven students have obtained the diploma. Lectures and training, according to the prescribed syllabus, are given by the Medical Staff and respective Matrons.

From their inception the Nurseries have been a success and have rendered excellent service, so much so that it was found necessary to extend Broomhead Nursery in 1944 by half its original size. The accommodation at Broomhead Nursery is for 62 children, and at Rosyth for 40 children. Both are fully occupied at the present time, and there are waiting lists for vacancies. It is proposed to provide two additional day nurseries, to be situated in the Townhill and Brucefield areas, with a total accommodation of approximately 100 places, and also to extend the existing Rosyth Nursery.

The Nursery facilities are as follows :—

	Name and Address of Nursery.	No. of Places provided at end of year.		No. of Places taken up at end of year.	Waiting Lists at end of year.
		Aged 0-2.	Aged 2-5.		
(i) Provided by Local Health Authority	Broomhead Day Nursery, Dunfermline.	22	40	70	39
	Rosyth Day Nursery, Harley Street, Rosyth.	10	30	40	—
(ii) Provided by Voluntary Bodies ...	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Provided by Firms of Manufacturers	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Others ...	—	—	—	—	—

## ATTENDANCES:—

## BROOMHEAD.

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/48 to 31/12/48	...	...	4,358
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Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/48 to 31/12/48	...	...	10,928
---	-----	-----	--------

Receipts, £1,117, 8s. 9d.

## ROSYTH.

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/48 to 31/12/48	...	...	2,025
---	-----	-----	-------

Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/48 to 31/12/48	...	...	6,139
---	-----	-----	-------

Receipts, £593, 8s. 6d.

**Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of Authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.**—There are at present no residential homes provided by the Town Council, but under the provisions of the Children Act, a mansion house has been acquired in the vicinity of Dunfermline to be used as a residential Home for children, with approximately 32 places.

**Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.**—There are no privately run nurseries, and no applications for child-minders' certificates have been received.

**MIDWIFERY.**

Prior to 5th July 1948, the Scheme formulated under the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, provided for the joint supervision of pregnancy and the lying-in period by a medical practitioner and a certified midwife, with the services of an obstetrician available, if necessary. One hundred and seven women availed themselves of these services; of this number, 6 were cancelled or transferred to other areas.

Domiciliary midwifery services are now provided under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, in conjunction with the Executive Council. Under the Act the Town Council are required to provide the services of midwives only. The Executive Council provide the services of general practitioners, and expectant mothers may avail themselves of this arrangement before and during confinement, if they so desire. One hundred and fourteen women used the Domiciliary Midwifery Service; of this number there was a total of four cancellations and transfers.

Domiciliary midwifery services were provided before and after July by two midwives attached to the Dunfermline and Rosyth Nursing Associations (now incorporated in the Health Department



nursing service), and by the part-time employment of three midwives in private practice.

Applicants for this service approach the midwife of their choice, who in turn notifies the Medical Officer of Health as soon as a case is accepted. Record forms are then issued to the midwife, who returns them on completion of the confinement. Standing instructions to midwives were issued conforming with the model instructions of the Department of Health for Scotland.

Arrangements are being made with the Regional Hospital Board to provide facilities for training midwives in the administration of analgesia at Dunfermline Maternity Hospital.

The four nurses formerly employed by the Dunfermline District Nursing Association are in possession of proficiency certificates for the administration of analgesia.

The Town Council have leased the two houses formerly occupied by the Staff of the two Nursing Associations, and have obtained the use of the motor car owned by the Dunfermline District Nursing Association.

No steps have been taken to appoint a Superintending Nursing Officer, as it is considered that the time is not yet opportune.

The following table gives details of the work done by these two Schemes during the year :—

	<i>Before 5/7/48.</i>	<i>Remainder of Year.</i>
(a) Total number of births (including still-births) occurring in the area during the year—that is before correction for mother's residence . . .	826	709
(b) Number of births in (a) classified to show type of case and whether doctor present at confinement :—		
(i.) Cases dealt with under Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937—		
(a) Doctor present at confinement . . .	41	—
(b) Doctor not present . . . . .	63	—
(ii.) Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947—		
(a) Doctor engaged and present at confinement . . . . .	—	60
(b) Doctor engaged but not present at confinement . . . . .	—	61
(c) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged).	—	—

	Before 5/7/48.	Remainder of Year.
(iii.) Other domiciliary cases—		
(a) Doctor engaged .. .. .	66	10
(b) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged).	8	1
(c) Conducted by outdoor staff of institution .. .. .	—	—
(d) Without doctor or midwife.. .. .	1	5
(iv.) Cases attended at institutions (including private maternity and nursing homes) in the area of the local health authority.	647	572

**Infantile Mortality.**—Forty-one children died within the first year of life. This is the same figure as for the previous year. Death was due in 35 cases (or 85.36 per cent.) to ante-natal causes. Twenty-nine children died under 4 weeks of age, giving a neonatal mortality of 34 per 1000 live births. The infantile mortality rate is 48 per 1000 births, and shows an increase of 4 over the number for the previous year. The average rate for Scotland is 45.

The deaths are classified according to age groups and causes in the following table :—

Causes of Death.				Under 1 week	1 week and under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	...	...	18	11	8	3	1	41
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broncho-pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Congenital heart disease.....	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	4
Natural causes—unknown follow- ing difficult birth .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Placenta prævia. Prematurity,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia—accidental .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Prematurity .....	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	13
Intra-cranial birth injury .....	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Congenital debility secondary to maternal toxæmia .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Immaturity secondary to maternal chronic nephritic toxæmia ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital debility. Convulsions,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Spina bifida .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Gastro-enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Atelectasis. Respiratory and cardiac failure .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Prematurity. Severe maternal pre-eclampsia .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital debility. Gastro- enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Marasmus and laryngeal spasms.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Mongol. .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Myelomeningocele — 8 days.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals .....	...	...	...	18	11	8	3	1	41

**Maternity Outfits.**—Forty maternity outfits were supplied on loan to suitable cases on application by midwives. The outfits consist of bed linen, towels, etc., also a packet of sterile dressings. They are for use on loan for a period of three weeks from the date of confinement.

**Maternal Mortality.**—There were 2 deaths of women as a result of pregnancy. The maternal mortality rate is 2.3 (per 1000 live and still-births).

The causes of death were certified as follows :—

- (1) Contracted Pelvis.      Cæsarean section.      Chronic endocarditis.  
Cardiac failure.
- (2) Pulmonary embolism.      Phlebitis.

The maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1000 live and still births) for Scotland is 1.5.

#### **Report under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.**

1. Statistics of Births, Deaths, etc., in the Area during the year :—

Item	Total Births occurring in the area (i.e., before corrections for address of mother are made).	Domiciliary cases under Maternity Services Scheme (i.e., up to and including 4th July 1948).		Domiciliary cases under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.			Other domiciliary cases attended by midwives (i.e., cases in which no doctor has been booked).	Cases attended by midwives in Institutions.	Cases not attended by Midwife or Doctor.
		Doctor in attendance at confinement.	Doctor not in attendance at confinement.	Doctor engaged and present at confinement.	Doctor engaged but not present at confinement.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged).			
1. Births . . . . .	1,535	41	63	60	61	—	9	—	6
2. Deaths of newborn children (within 14 days of birth) . . . . .	43	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—
3. Still-births (Dead born) . . . . .	46	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
4. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum . . . .	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Puerperal Sepsis Cases . . . . . Deaths . . . . .	— 1 recorded by Registrar General	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
6. Puerperal Pyrexia Cases . . . . . Deaths . . . . .	4 1	— —	1 —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —

Four midwives possess a certificate of proficiency in the administration of Nitrous Oxide and Air Analgesia. There is at present no anaesthesia apparatus available for loan to midwives

2. **Cases of Emergency.**—The total number of cases of emergency in which medical practitioners have been called under Section 22 of the Midwives' (Scotland) Act, 1915, during the year, distinguishing the different classes of emergency :—

	Before 5:7:48.	Remainder of Year.
Face presentation . . . . .	1	—
Perineal tear . . . . .	1	—
Multiple birth . . . . .	1	—
Delayed labour . . . . .	1	—
Maternal distress . . . . .	1	1
Infantile convulsion . . . . .	1	—
Still-birth . . . . .	1	—

3. **General Report on the Working of the Acts.**—The Health Visitors inspected the registers, temperature charts, and appliances of all midwives practising within the Burgh. The midwives were also interviewed by the Obstetrician. All cases (in the district) conducted by midwives alone were visited within ten days from the date of confinement. Minor faults were reported and dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health; no disciplinary action was necessary.

One still-birth was notified.

## HEALTH VISITING.

The Town Council are required to provide a complete Health Visiting Service under Section 24 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, and have at present 11 Health Visitors on the staff. Their duties are to give advice on the care of young children, to persons suffering from illness, and to expectant and nursing mothers. They also advise on the measures necessary to promote health and prevent the spread of infection. They are available to co-operate with doctors in general practice and with the hospital organisation.

It is estimated that as a long term policy 22 health visitors will be necessary, and the Town Council have agreed to make efforts to appoint such additional health visitors as are found to be required.

Following notification of birth each child is visited on the tenth day by a Health Visitor, and again a week later; thereafter monthly visits are made during the first year or more frequently if necessary. Three-monthly visits are made from the second to fifth years.

The following table is a record of the visits paid by Health Visitors during the year :—

*Number visited for first time,  
excluding cases visited during  
the previous year and cases  
known to have previously been  
visited in another area.*

*Total Visits.*

(a) Local Health Authority Services:

Expectant mothers . . . . .	652	1,475
Infants . . . . .	867	13,981
Children (1-5 years) . . . . .	59	14,145
Cases of tuberculosis . . . . .	46	1,328
Other cases . . . . .	—	—

(b) School Health Service:

Follow-up work . . . . .	61	61
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(c) Other Services:

(i) Cases visited at request of general practitioner . . . . .	—	—
(ii) Cases visited at request of hospital organisation . . . . .	—	—

**Housing Conditions of Infants visited for the First Time in 1948 are shown in the following table :—**

Number of rooms	Number of inmates						7 and over	Total
	2	3	4	5	6			
1 room . . . . .	2	61	32	8	4	1		108
2 rooms . . . . .	...	57	54	32	13	9		165
3 rooms . . . . .	...	34	62	78	53	49		276
4 rooms . . . . .	...	20	42	50	54	90		256
5 or more rooms . . . . .	...	4	13	13	11	21		62
Totals . . . . .	2	176	203	181	135	170		867

**Children Acts, 1937-1948.**—The number of children registered under the above Acts on 1st January 1948 was 21. Eleven were added to the register, and 8 were removed from the register during the year. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 24.

The eleven Health Visitors are also Child Life Protection Visitors, and they made 107 visits to these children. The conditions in each case were satisfactory, and the children well cared for.

## HOME NURSING.

Under Section 25 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, the Town Council are required to make provision for securing the attendance of nurses on all persons who require nursing in their own homes.



Arrangements were made for the transfer of the six nurses of the Dunfermline and Rosyth District Nursing Associations to the Town Council as from the 5th of July, to undertake combined home nursing and midwifery duties. The Town Council have leased the houses formerly occupied by the staff of the two District Nursing Associations, and have obtained the use of the motor car owned by the Dunfermline District Nursing Association.

Nursing in patients' homes is only undertaken on the request of a medical practitioner, who gives directions regarding the general conduct of the case. Where a nurse attends upon a case in an emergency, her continued attendance is subject to the approval of and instructions from a medical practitioner.

Under these arrangements the Home Nurses attended Dunfermline and Rosyth cases, and paid 7794 visits to these cases between 5th July 1948 and the end of the year. The following table gives details of the work done during this period:—

	New Cases.						Visits.				
	Cases on books at 3/7/1948.	Medical.	Surgical.	Gynaecological.	Midwifery.	Total.	General.	Midwifery.	Ante-natal.	Casual.	Total.
Dunfermline ...	40	88	6	—	72	206	4193	1041	251	—	5485
Rosyth ...	17	30	18	8	39	112	1300	663	240	106	2309
Totals ...	57	118	24	8	111	318	5493	1704	491	106	7794

In addition to the above visits, 424 visits were paid to cases of infectious disease, details of which may be found in the Infectious Diseases Section of the Report.

The local branch of the British Red Cross Society maintain a central store of selected surgical and medical appliances which are available to nurses when required.

### DOMESTIC HELP.

Considerable effort was made in 1945 to provide a Domestic Help Scheme. Extensive enquiries at that time resulted in very



few applications for help, which, when it was forthcoming, was refused on the grounds that it was no longer required.

In spite of these abortive attempts, the matter has again been under consideration, as it is appreciated that the Health Services are incomplete without an efficient Domestic Help Service. An efficient service, however, cannot be run by the haphazard engagement of a few handy-women, and in a district such as this, which offers a variety of well-paid employment to women, recruitment for domestic work is extremely difficult.

It is felt that some organised system of training is necessary for a carefully selected personnel, and that the services of an Organiser are essential. Possibly something in the nature of an intensive course of a few weeks' duration, embracing practical sessions in simple home management, household shopping and use of ration books, dealing with situations and conditions likely to be met in various types of households, child care, etc., would meet requirements. Meantime, further enquiries are being pursued and consideration continued.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

**Vaccination.**—Compulsory vaccination was repealed by the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. Vaccination is performed by the family doctor, or at one of the six Child Welfare Clinics. Prior to the introduction of the National Health Service, 80 per cent. of the total vaccinations of infants in Dunfermline were performed in the Child Welfare Clinics. During this period 288 infants were successfully vaccinated.

Since 5th July, 195 primary vaccinations have been carried out, of which 179 showed typical vaccinia greatest 7th-10th day, 1 showed an accelerated reaction 5th-7th day, and 1 showed reaction greatest 2nd to 3rd day, and the remaining 14 showed no local reaction. Nine re-vaccinations were carried out, of which 3 showed typical vaccinia greatest 7th-10th day, 3 showed an accelerated reaction 5th-7th day, and the remaining 3 showed no local reaction. Only one case was specially reported during the period because of an actual or alleged complication of vaccination.

Every endeavour is made by the Medical Staff and the Health Visitors to advocate protection against smallpox being carried out in childhood. In addition a special propaganda leaflet has been

prepared, which is handed out to the parent at the time of registration of a birth.

If the number of infants who died before vaccination is excluded, it is found that 58.6 per cent. of the remainder were successfully vaccinated.

**Immunisation.**—(a) Immunisation against diphtheria is advised by the Health Visitors in the course of their routine visits to infants, and the option is given for this to be carried out free of charge by the family doctor or at a Child Welfare Clinic. Where the mother is unable for any reason to take her child for immunisation, or where the parents are indifferent, immunisation visits are carried out by the Health Department Medical Staff in the homes. Re-inforcing injections are given to all school entrants, and again at the age of 10 and 15 years. During the year 995 children were given a full primary course of immunisation against diphtheria, while 1,130 re-inforcing inoculations were given. The overall figures show that 94.2 per cent. of the school children and 80.6 per cent. of pre-school children have received protective inoculations. Dunfermline shares with Perth City the satisfactory position of having the largest percentage of children in the large Burghs of Scotland immunised against diphtheria. For the first time in the records of the Health Department there was no case of diphtheria in Dunfermline during 1948.

(b) Immunisation against whooping cough is also carried out on request at the Child Welfare Clinics. Four hundred and thirty-seven infants were given a full course of immunisation against whooping cough. This number corresponds to 44 per cent. of those receiving primary inoculation against diphtheria.

## **PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE, AND AFTER-CARE.**

### **TUBERCULOSIS.**

All aspects of the work in connection with tuberculosis, both preventive and curative, were undertaken by the Staff of the Health Department during the year.

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on the Register at the beginning of the year was 170. During the year 48 cases (29 males and 19 females) were notified. Eight cases were added to the Register from other areas, 26 left the district, and 15 died (in one case the death was not due to

tuberculosis). Three cases were removed from the Register, two cases were re-admitted, and one case originally notified as non-pulmonary tuberculosis was re-classified as pulmonary tuberculosis (wing to involvement of the lungs).

There thus remained on the Register at the end of the year 185 cases. In 7 instances the diagnosis was unconfirmed, giving the corrected figure of 178 confirmed cases (105 males and 73 females).

The total of 48 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year compares with 43 for the previous year, and 33 for the average of the last five years. It is worthy of note that 5 of these notifications occurred in households where there already existed one or more notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

It will be observed that the number of notifications for the year still remains high, but it must largely be attributed to the greater awareness of the possibility of tuberculosis on the part both of general practitioners and the public. Increased facilities for X-ray examination, especially the use of mass miniature radiography, have resulted in earlier detection of the condition.

The following table shows the number of new cases notified under the various age groups compared with the figures for 1947 :—

<i>Age Groups.</i>	Notifications.			
	M. 1947.	F. 1947.	M. 1948.	F. 1948.
1-5 years .. .. .	—	—	1	—
5-15 years .. .. .	2	2	4	2
15-25 years .. .. .	4	6	10	10
25-35 years .. .. .	6	11	2	3
35-45 years .. .. .	5	2	5	2
45-65 years .. .. .	5	—	7	2
Totals .. .. .	22	21	29	19
Both Sexes .. .. .	43		48	

The above table shows that the greatest number of notifications has occurred in the 15-25 years age group, both sexes being equally involved.

Sixteen deaths were registered during the year as due to pulmonary tuberculosis. Of those who died, 3 were notified during the year and 2 were not previously notified. The death-rate is 0.36 per 1000 of population (both sexes).

The following table shows the number who died within 3 months of notification :—

Not notified or notified at or after death.	Died after notification.		
	Within 1 month.	Within 2 months.	Within 3 months.
2	1	—	—

Of the 48 cases notified, 3 received sanatorium treatment, 2 received domiciliary treatment prior to admission to a sanatorium, 23 received domiciliary treatment, and 20 were kept under surveillance at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The housing conditions of the notified cases were as follows :— In 1 case the dwelling was of 1 apartment, in 5 of 2 apartments, in 15 of 3 apartments, in 12 of 4 apartments, and in 3 of 5 apartments. Twelve cases were notified from hospitals. Twenty-three patients had each a separate bedroom, 1 patient had a separate bed but shared the room with two persons, 10 patients shared a bed and a room with one person, 1 person shared a bed with 1 person and a room with 2 persons, and 1 patient shared a bed and a room with 2 persons.

**Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—The number of cases on the Register at the beginning of the year was 64. During the year 18 new cases (8 males and 10 females) were notified. Two cases were added to the Register from other areas, 2 died, 11 were transferred to other areas, 1 was re-classified as pulmonary tuberculosis, and 4 were removed from the Register. This leaves 66 cases on the Register at the end of the year. In 2 instances the diagnosis was unconfirmed, giving a corrected figure of 64 (31 males and 33 females).

The total of 18 cases notified as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compares with 15 for the previous year, and 14 for the average of the last five years. In 6 cases the superficial glands were affected, 3 had tuberculous meningitis, 3 caries of the spine, 3 tuberculosis of bone and joints, and 3 other parts or organs.

Of the 18 cases notified, 5 received hospital treatment.

The age groups and mortality of the cases notified during the year were as follows :—

Age Groups	Notifications.	Deaths.
1-5 years .. .. .	3	1
5-15 years .. .. .	5	—
15-25 years .. .. .	5	—
25-35 years .. .. .	—	—
35-45 years .. .. .	4	1
45-65 years .. .. .	—	—
65 years and over .. .. .	1	—
Total .. .. .	18	2

Four deaths were registered during the year as due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the cause of death in each case being tuberculous meningitis. Of those who died 2 had been notified during the year and 2 were not notified. The death-rate is 0.09 per 1000 population.

**Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.**—On receipt of a notification, each case of tuberculosis is visited by a health visitor. The probable source of infection and home conditions are investigated. Advice is given regarding the value of fresh air, good food, etc. The patient is invited to attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and if this is impracticable is visited by the Tuberculosis Officer. Medical comforts, pocket sputum flasks, disinfectants, and dressings are supplied when necessary. X-ray examination is arranged for contacts.

X-ray examination has been of great assistance in the diagnosis of cases referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Three hundred and eleven cases were referred to Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital for X-ray examination and for the opinion of the Radiologist.

Twenty-one persons attended as Out-patients at Ochil Hills Sanatorium for artificial pneumothorax refills.

Special consideration to the re-housing of families in which there is a member suffering from tuberculosis has been continued. Eleven families have been re-housed, and one family granted an exchange of house.

**Domiciliary Visitation.**—During the year 239 persons have been visited, viz. :—162 patients (98 males and 64 females) suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 60 patients (29 males and 31 females) suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and 17 observation cases (9 males and 8 females). The total number of visits was 1,293. This work, linked with the service of the Dispensary, continues to be of the greatest importance. Both patients and contacts are kept under close supervision, and the benefit of after-care is extended to those who have returned from a sanatorium. Of the 239 persons visited, 46 new cases were visited for the first time (this latter figure is corrected to exclude those visited for the first time in a previous year or in another area).

**The Tuberculosis Dispensary.**—The Dispensary is held weekly on Friday afternoons from 2-4 o'clock, and on one evening per month to suit those in employment.



During the year 164 patients attended. 118 patients (79 males and 39 females) suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis have made a total of 530 attendances; 31 patients (14 males and 17 females) suffering from non-pulmonary forms of the disease have made a total of 75 attendances; 15 observation cases (9 males and 6 females) have made a total of 76 attendances. The gross total of attendances was 681. Of the 164 patients who attended, 22 new cases attended for the first time (this latter figure is corrected to exclude those who attended for the first time in a previous year or in another area).

**Disinfection.**—Premises, etc., are disinfected on the removal of a patient to a sanatorium, and at other times as and when required. Soap and disinfectants for the washing of clothes are issued free of charge. The same procedure is followed after receipt of intimation of a death from tuberculosis.

**Examination of Sputum.**—Medical Practitioners are supplied with specimen outfits. One hundred and thirty-seven specimens of sputum were examined at the University College, Dundee, and reports submitted.

**Sanatorium Treatment—Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—The number of patients treated in hospitals during the year and the mortality are shown in the following table :—

	In Hospital on 1st January 1948.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died in Hospi- tal.	In Hospital on 31st Decem- ber 1948
Ochil Hills Sanatorium	22	12	9	—	25
Pleurisy Unit, Bridge of Earn Hospital ...	1	1	2	—	—
West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	—	1	—	—
Bangour Emergency Hospital ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Hairmyres Hospital ...	—	1	1	—	—
Cameron Hospital ..	—	1	—	—	1
Switzerland ... ..	—	1	—	—	1
Totals... ..	24	17	14	—	27

**Sanatorium Treatment—Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—The

number of patients treated in hospitals during the year and the mortality are shown in the following table :—

	In Hospital on 1st January 1948.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died in Hospi- tal.	In Hospital on 31st Decem- ber 1948.
Princess Margaret Rose Hospital ...	1	3	2	—	2
Bridge of Earn Hos- pital ...	2	—	2	—	—
Orthopædic Hospital, Stonehouse ...	1	2	2	—	1
West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital...	—	2	—	2	—
Switzerland ...	—	1	—	—	1
Totals ...	4	8	6	2	4

Shortage of nursing and domestic staff in sanatoria is now a major national problem, necessitating beds remaining unoccupied. It is a matter of great regret that, although patients are being notified at an earlier stage of the disease than formerly, admission to the sanatorium is often long delayed.

At the end of the year there was a waiting list for sanatorium treatment amounting to 15 (7 males and 8 females).

**Domiciliary Treatment.**—During the year the following number of patients received domiciliary treatment :—

On treatment 1st January 1948.	Granted treatment during 1948.	Ceased treatment during 1948.	On treatment 31st December 1948
52	60	36	76

During the period from 1st January to 4th July, 26 patients received medicines prescribed by their own medical attendants or at the Dispensary, in all amounting to 55 prescriptions. Cod liver oil and virol were also supplied to many attending the Dispensary. All patients are given Ministry of Food Form R.G. 50, enabling them to obtain the extra food rations allowed by the Ministry of Food.

**Lupus.**—One person received treatment for lupus at the Ultra Violet Light Clinic, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, during the year.

**Mortality.**—The death-rate for all forms of tuberculosis for the year was 0.45 per 1000 population.

**Maintenance Allowances.**—Thirty-six patients (19 males and 17 females) received maintenance allowances from 1st January to



4th July. From 5th July the National Assistance Board became responsible for payments.

**Rehabilitation.**—During the year two male cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, on completion of sanatorium treatment, were referred to the Government Training Centre at Granton, Edinburgh. Both candidates passed through the Centre, having been given a course of training, and are now waiting employment in their respective trades.

**Venereal Diseases.**—Since the inception of the Centre in 1922, 2,676 persons belonging to Dunfermline Burgh have attended for examination and treatment between that date and 31st December 1948.

During the year 150 patients (118 males and 32 females) attended for treatment. This shows an increase of 43 cases over the number for the previous year. Of the total treated, 19.87 per cent. were suffering from gonorrhœa, 18.27 per cent. from syphilis, 23.71 per cent. from non-specific venereal infections, and 38.14 per cent. from conditions other than venereal disease.

**Diabetes.**—Insulin was supplied free to 5 patients during the year. This is only supplied on receipt of the written authority of the medical practitioner in charge of the case.

Three deaths were certified as due to diabetes.

**Cancer.**—On completion of a Scheme of interim arrangements made by the Town Council with the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh under and pursuant to the Cancer Act, 1939, a Clinic was opened at the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital in February for the treatment of persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from cancer.

During the year 36 persons resident in Dunfermline made 129 attendances.

**Blind Persons' Act.**—There were 41 persons on the Blind Persons' Register at the commencement of the year. Nineteen were males and 22 females. The Ophthalmic Surgeon appointed under the Act examined 11 persons. Ten were found to be blind within the meaning of the Act. Eleven persons were added to the Register.

Four persons, whose names were on the Register, died during the year, and 4 left the area. At the end of the year 44 persons were on the Register, of whom 20 were males and 24 females.

The sex and ages of the persons on the Register are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years .. .. .	—	1
20-35 years .. .. .	1	—
35-45 years .. .. .	—	2
45-55 years .. .. .	2	2
55-60 years .. .. .	3	2
60-65 years .. .. .	2	5
65-70 years .. .. .	2	7
70-75 years .. .. .	3	4
75-80 years .. .. .	3	—
80-85 years .. .. .	3	1
85-90 years .. .. .	—	—
90-95 years .. .. .	1	—
Totals .. .. .	20	24

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The corrected total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 817, of which 12 were Service cases. The number of notifications of infectious disease received varied per month from 132 in March to 19 in October.

Details of the corrected notifications and intimations are shown in the following table :—

DETAILS OF THE CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS AND INTIMATIONS ARE SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:—

	Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Bacillary Dysentery	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Chickenpox.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pneumonia, Broncho.	Pneumonia, Lobar.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis— Pulmonary.	Tuberculosis—Non- Pulmonary.	Typhoid, Para. B.	Whooping Cough.	Total.
January ...	...	...	1	1 3 3	2	13	...	7	3	...	22	2	1	...	7	1 61 3
February ...	...	...	2	3	...	6	...	4	4	...	34	3	3	...	13	72
March ...	...	1	2	...	2	59	2	3	2	2	40	2	1	...	16	132
April ...	...	...	...	...	2	61	...	1	5	1	20	4	1	1	17	113
May ...	...	...	...	1	...	50	...	1	2	...	34	3	1	...	6	98
June ...	1	...	...	...	1	59	...	4	1	...	35	6	3	...	8	118
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	1	...	23	7	1	...	3	70
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	2	2	1	9	3	3	...	3	42
September ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	3	...	7	5	1	...	2	26
October ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	6	5	2	...	1	19
November ...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	3	8	...	11	4	...	...	4	35
December ...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	3	6	...	7	4	1	...	3	31
Totals ...	1	1	5	5 10	2 12	1 313	3	31	39	4	3 248	1 48	18	1	83	12 817

**Scarlet Fever.**—Two hundred and sixty-eight cases of scarlet fever were notified. Of the 268 cases notified, the diagnosis was not confirmed in 21 instances; 8 cases were found to be suffering from rubella, 4 from measles, 2 from sulphonamide rash, 1 from chickenpox, 1 from bronchiectasis, 1 from fourth disease, 1 from blepharitis, 1 from teething rash, 1 from tonsillitis, and 1 with no abnormality. To this must be added 1 case of scarlet fever notified as rubella. This gives a corrected total of 248 cases, and shows a marked increase over the figure for the previous year, which was 75. Of the 248 cases, 3 were Service cases.

Two hundred and forty-five cases were treated in hospital. Sixty-four cases, representing 25.8 per cent. of the total, occurred in children under 5 years of age; 158 or 63.7 per cent. were children of school age. The remaining 26 cases occurred in the higher age groups. There were no deaths.

The majority of cases occurred in the first seven months of the year, and were part of a nation wide epidemic wave; most were of the mild type without complications.

**Measles.**—Three hundred and eight cases were notified. To the 308 confirmed cases should be added 4 cases of measles notified as scarlet fever, and 1 case notified as rubella. This gives a corrected figure of 313 confirmed cases, being a decrease of 197 from the figure for the previous year. There was 1 Service case. Only the first case of measles occurring in the household is notifiable, and only where complicated is the case admitted to hospital. Eleven cases (including 1 Service case) were removed to hospital. There were 2 adult cases. There was 1 death due to broncho-pneumonia as a complication.

Some of these cases were visited by nurses of the Dunfermline and Rosyth Nursing Associations (latterly Home Nurses). They paid 233 visits to cases of measles, namely:—

Under 5 years—	
First visits .. .. .	114
Revisits .. .. .	5
Over 5 years—	
First visits .. .. .	114
Revisits .. .. .	—
Total .. .. .	<u>233</u>

**Diphtheria.**—The notifications received numbered 7, none of which was confirmed. Five were found to be suffering from tonsillitis, 1 from croup, and 1 from tracheitis. For the first time in the history of Dunfermline no case of diphtheria occurred during the year. This reflects the general acceptance by parents of diphtheria immunisation as a preventive measure. Great credit for this satisfactory state of affairs is due to the Health Visitors, whose individual contacts in the homes of the people have proved so effective.

**Whooping Cough.**—Eighty-three cases of whooping cough were notified, being an increase of 20 over the figure for the previous year. Four cases were removed to hospital. As with measles, only the first case occurring in a household is notifiable. There were no deaths.

The Nurses of the Dunfermline and Rosyth Nursing Associations (latterly Home Nurses) also visited some of these cases. During the year the nurses paid 82 visits to cases of whooping cough as follows:—

Under 5 years—	
First visits .. .. .	44
Revisits .. .. .	8
Over 5 years—	
First visits .. .. .	29
Revisits .. .. .	1
Total .. .. .	<u>82</u>

**Pneumonia, Acute Primary.**—Forty-four cases of lobar pneumonia were notified during the year. Of the 44 cases notified, 4 were found to be suffering from broncho-pneumonia, and one from gastro-enteritis. This gives a corrected total of 39 confirmed cases, which shows an increase of 7 over the figure for the previous year. Twenty-one cases were removed to hospital.

**Pneumonia, Broncho.**—Twenty-nine cases of broncho-pneumonia were intimated during the year. Of the 29 cases notified, one was suffering from respiratory catarrh and one had no apparent disease. To this must be added 4 cases notified as lobar pneumonia. This gives a corrected total of 31 confirmed cases, showing an increase of 1 over the figure for the previous year. Thirty cases of broncho-pneumonia were treated in hospital.

The number of deaths from pneumonia (all forms) at different age groups is shown as follows :—

Age	Number
Under 1 year ... ..	3
1-5 years ... ..	—
5-15 years ... ..	—
15-25 years ... ..	—
25-45 years ... ..	—
45-65 years ... ..	1
65 years and over ... ..	7
Total ... ..	11

The Nurses of Dunfermline and Rosyth Nursing Associations (latterly Home Nurses) paid 105 visits to cases of pneumonia as follows :—

Under 5 years—

First visits .. . . . .	5
Revisits .. . . . .	7

Over 5 years—

First visits .. . . . .	10
Revisits .. . . . .	83

Total .. . . . .	105
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**Erysipelas.**—Thirteen cases of erysipelas were notified. Of the 13 cases notified, one was found to be suffering from impetigo. This gives a corrected total of 12 cases, showing an increase of 3 cases over the number for the previous year. There were 2 Service cases. Seven cases, including 2 Service cases, were treated in hospital. There were no deaths.

The Nurses of the Dunfermline and Rosyth District Nursing Associations paid two first visits and two re-visits to cases of Erysipelas.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**—Four cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. One case was removed to hospital.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—Three cases were notified, being a decrease of 13 from the figure for the previous year. Cases are visited immediately on notification, and treatment, if carried out at home, is supervised daily until recovery. The Health Visitors paid 18 visits to cases of this disease.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—Eight cases of this disease were notified during the year. Of the 8 cases notified, 3 were not confirmed.



This gives a corrected total of 5 confirmed cases, which is the same figure as for the previous year. All cases were removed to hospital.

**Rubella.**—Five cases of rubella were intimated during the year. Of the 5 cases, one was found to be suffering from scarlet fever and one from measles. To this should be added 9 cases notified as scarlet fever, giving a corrected total of 12, which is a decrease of 17 from the figure for the previous year. All cases were removed to hospital. Three were Service cases.

**Chickenpox.**—Nine cases were intimated. To this number should be added one case of chickenpox notified as scarlet fever, giving a corrected total of 10 cases. All cases were treated in hospital. Five were Service cases.

**Anterior Poliomyelitis.**—One suspect case of encephalitis was diagnosed on admission to hospital as anterior poliomyelitis.

**Gastro - Enteritis.**—Twelve cases of gastro-enteritis were intimated. Of these one was found to be suffering from tonsillitis and 1 from infective hepatitis. To the 10 confirmed cases should be added one case intimated as amoebic dysentery, one case of dysentery, and one case of lobar pneumonia. This gives a corrected total of 18 cases. All cases were removed to hospital. There were 3 deaths of children under 1 year.

**Bacillary Dysentery.**—One case was notified and confirmed.

**Mumps.**—Eleven cases were intimated. One case was found to be suffering from tonsillitis, one had a tooth abscess, and one had no apparent disease. This gives a corrected total of 8 confirmed cases, an increase of 3 over the figure for the previous year. All cases were treated in hospital. Five were Service cases.

**Scabies.**—No case was admitted to hospital; treatment facilities are available at the Inglis Street Clinic and the Carnegie Institute, Parkgate, Rosyth. During the year the following number of persons was treated:—

ADULTS.				CHILDREN.			
Men ...	..	...	11	Boys...	...	...	44
Women	..	...	8	Girls...	...	...	43
Total .. ..				19			
							87



The total number of attendances was 300, which is a decrease of 197 from the figure for the previous year.

**Housing Conditions and Infectious Disease.**—The type of house from which confirmed infectious diseases were notified is shown in the following table :—

Disease.		1 apartment.	2 apartments.	3 apartments.	4 apartments.	5 apartments	6 apartments.	Over 6 apart.	Institution	Totals.
Anterior poliomyelitis ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bacillary Dysentery ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	...	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	5
Chickenpox ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Erysipelas ...	...	2	1	4	2	1	—	—	2	12
Measles ...	...	4	92	138	62	8	2	2	5	313
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia, broncho ...	...	—	7	16	6	—	—	—	2	31
Pneumonia, lobar ...	...	1	1	18	15	1	—	2	1	39
Puerperal pyrexia ...	...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	4
Scarlet fever ...	...	5	45	97	70	10	2	6	13	248
Tuberculosis, pulmonary...	...	1	5	15	12	3	—	—	12	48
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary ...	...	—	3	6	2	—	—	—	7	18
Typhoid, para B ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping cough ...	...	—	11	38	29	2	1	—	2	83
Totals ...	...	14	167	336	202	25	5	10	58	817

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

On the 5th July 1948 the duties of the Town Council, under the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Acts, were transferred from the Social Welfare Committee to the administration of the Health Committee as the Mental Health Service. This was in accordance with the principle of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, which implied that Mental Health care should be associated as closely as possible with Health Services generally and not developed as an independent unit.

Many changes in Mental Health Services were brought about by the Act of 1947, the most important of which was that from the 5th of July local authorities were relieved of the responsibility for providing institutional accommodation for persons of unsound mind and mental defectives. It is now the duty of the Secretary of State to provide Mental Hospitals and Institutions for mental defectives

in the same way as he is responsible for providing hospitals for other classes of patients.

Before the 5th July 1948, the statutory responsibility to take action with a view to the removal of mental patients to mental hospitals was that of the Social Welfare Officer. Now Authorities are empowered by the Act of 1947 to appoint Authorised Officers to carry out this statutory duty. Two such Authorised Officers have been appointed by the Council for this purpose.

In removing mental patients to hospital and institutions, Authorities have the use of the Ambulance Service, which is provided by the Secretary of State.

Another change is that where prior to the 5th July 1948 local authorities were responsible for the expenses of guardianship of both mental defectives and boarded-out lunatics, they are now only responsible for the expenses incurred in placing mental defectives under guardianship. Lunatics under guardianship, boarded-out, or on probation are maintained by the appropriate Hospital Boards as they now form an extension of the hospital service. For some time to come, however, authorities will continue to supervise and pay allowances to those patients on behalf of the appropriate Hospital Boards.

The following statistical information covers the period from 5th July 1948 to 31st December 1948. During that period the Authorised Officers arranged for the certification and removal of 10 patients to Stratheden Hospital, Cupar. At 31st December there were 3 boarded-out lunatics on the register, 2 of whom were receiving domiciliary assistance.

**Mental Deficiency.**—At 31st December there were 38 mental defectives on the register. These cases were dealt with as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under guardianship .. .. .	9	8	17
In Institutions .. .. .	9	10	19
On licence from Institutions .. ..	2	--	2
	20	18	38

**Ascertainment.**—Three cases of possible mental defect were referred to the Department—two by the Education Authority and the other by relatives. Two of the cases were certifiable, one of whom was admitted to an institution and the other placed under the guardianship of relatives.

**Mental Defectives under Guardianship.**—The Authorised Officers made 65 visits to the homes of mental defectives during the period. This number includes, in addition to visits of statutory supervision, visits for the purpose of making reports on the home circumstances of institutional cases in connection with the applications for discharge, holiday leave, and for providing the necessary information for the General Board of Control for Scotland in regard to cases whose period of detention was due to expire during the year.

The payment of maintenance allowances to mental defectives under guardianship and mental defectives on licence from institutions has continued. At the end of the year there were 13 cases in receipt of allowances, with a total weekly expenditure of approximately £15.

**Institutional Care.**—At 31st December there were 19 mental defectives, who were accommodated in Institutions. In addition, there were two who were on licence from Institutions and placed under guardianship.

Particulars of the Institutions and the number of mental defectives belonging to Dunfermline, who were accommodated in these Institutions at 31st December are set out below:—

Institutions.	Males		Females.		On licence	Total.
	Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Males.	
Royal Scottish National Institution, Larbert . . . . .	—	4	—	2	—	6
Waverley Park Institution, Kirkin- tilloch . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1
Blinkbonny Institution, Falkirk ..	—	—	—	4	—	4
Strathore Hospital, Thornton .. ..	2	—	2	—	—	4
Baldoven Institution, Dundee .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
St Joseph's Institution, Rosewell, Midlothian . . . . .	—	2	—	2	1	5
	2	6	2	9	2	21

The shortage of Institutional accommodation for mental defectives is still acute, and during the period 5th July 1948 to 31st December 1948 only 1 female defective was admitted to an Institution. It is hoped that, with the powers conferred upon him by the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, the Secretary of State will alleviate this problem at an early date.

During 1948, 25 children (10 pre-school and 15 school) were referred to the psychologist at the Davidson Clinic, Chalmers Street,

Edinburgh, for consultation and treatment. Consultation and treatment are paid for at an agreed rate. Travelling expenses are partially reimbursed in necessitous cases.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

School Medical Inspection was carried out on the usual lines.

Table I. shows the numbers examined, and Table II. shows the defects found. Table III. is a classification of defects by age groups in order of severity.

TABLE I.

A. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.	Number of Children Examined.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants .. .. .	388	387
Second age group, 9 years .. .. .	275	300
Third age group, 13 years .. .. .	193	369
Fourth age group .. .. .	44	49
Totals .. .. .	900	1105
<hr/>		
B. OTHER EXAMINATIONS.	Boys.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Special cases .. .. .	139	120
Re-inspections .. .. .	119	68
Non-routines .. .. .	78	74
Vision group .. .. .	300	281
Totals .. .. .	636	543

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment excluding uncleanness and dental caries :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants .. .. .	37	29
Second age group .. .. .	29	20
Third age group .. .. .	14	30
Fourth age group .. .. .	—	2
Other systematic examinations .. .. .	—	—
Totals .. .. .	80	81

Number of School Medical Inspection Sessions .. .. .	147
Health Visitors' Inspections .. .. .	253
Refraction Clinics (Specialist) .. .. .	39
Number of Diphtheria Immunisation Sessions at Schools .. .. .	36
Vision Testing Sessions .. .. .	13



TABLE II.—Systematic Examinations (Continued).

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
8. Eyes—								
(a) External diseases:								
Blepharitis . . . . .	2	4	5	9	2	6	—	—
Conjunctivitis . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Corneal Opacities . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus . . . . .	6	10	2	3	2	3	—	—
Other diseases . . . . .	7	3	1	1	1	2	—	—
(b) Visual acuity—								
6/6 . . . . .	—	—	211	251	167	307	30	41
6/9—6/12 . . . . .	1	—	38	36	8	30	9	5
6/18 and over . . . . .	—	1	18	12	18	32	5	3
No. with glasses . . . . .	1	1	15	13	6	20	6	6
Recommended for refraction . . . . .	4	2	11	9	11	22	3	—
9. Ears—								
(a) Diseases:								
Otorrhoea . . . . .	7	3	5	5	1	5	—	—
Other diseases . . . . .	5	1	2	5	1	2	—	1
(b) Defective hearing:								
Grade I. . . . .	2	—	4	1	2	1	—	—
Grade II. a . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Grade II. b . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade III. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech—								
Defective articulation . . . . .	5	5	3	2	—	5	—	—
Stammering . . . . .	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
11. Mental and nervous condition . . . . .	2	5	1	4	—	—	—	—
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendances, etc.),	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
(b) Dull (intrinsic). . . . .	1	2	4	3	2	2	—	—
(c) Mentally defective (educable) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
(d) Mentally defective (ineducable) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or unstable . . . . .	3	3	1	1	—	3	—	—
(f) Difficult in behaviour . . . . .	—	5	1	1	2	1	—	—



TABLE II.—Systematic Examinations (Continued).

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls
12. Circulatory system—								
(a) Organic heart disease:								
(1) Congenital . . . . .	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
(2) Acquired . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
(b) Functional conditions . . . . .	7	9	1	3	—	4	—	2
13. Lungs—								
Chronic bronchitis . . . . .	6	5	7	3	2	2	—	—
Suspected tuberculosis . . . . .	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other diseases . . . . .	11	9	6	1	1	3	—	1
14. Deformities—								
(a) Congenital . . . . .	4	2	3	4	3	4	—	—
(b) Acquired (infantile paralysis) . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Acquired (probable rickets) . . . . .	5	3	4	1	1	2	—	—
(d) Acquired (other causes) . . . . .	7	9	6	7	5	3	—	1
15. Infectious diseases . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
16. Other diseases or defects . . . . .	18	14	19	21	6	21	—	—
17. Diphtheria Immunisations . . . . .	367	354	254	284	178	360	44	45
18. Vaccinations . . . . .	297	266	209	228	164	310	40	46
19. Parents present . . . . .	266	286	127	156	25	37	2	1
20. Refusals . . . . .					3 boys and 13 girls.			

TABLE III.—SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Classification.	Entrants.		Second age-group.		Third age-group.		Fourth age-group.		Total	
	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examination.
I. Children free from defects ... ..	546	70.4	375	65.2	403	71.7	78	83.9	1402	69.9
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses or	9	1.2	23	4.0	33	5.9	6	6.4	71	3.5
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment ... ..	48	6.2	24	4.2	26	4.6	2	2.2	100	5.0
(c) Both (a) and (b) ... ..	—	—	3	0.5	2	0.4	—	—	5	0.3
Total ... ..	57	7.4	50	8.7	61	10.9	8	8.6	176	8.8
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks ... ..	126	16.2	111	19.3	71	12.6	6	6.4	314	15.7
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in II. or III., distinguishing cases—										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible ... ..	40	5.1	35	6.1	20	3.6	1	1.1	96	4.8
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, <i>e.g.</i> , without complete restoration of function ... ..	6	0.8	4	0.7	7	1.2	—	—	17	0.8
Total ... ..	46	5.9	39	6.8	27	4.8	1	1.1	113	5.6
Total number of children examined ... ..	775	100	575	100	562	100	93	100	2005	100

**Nutrition.**—Of the 2005 school children examined during the year, 176 or 8.7 per cent. were found to suffer from slight nutritional defect, and 1 or .04 per cent. from more marked nutritional defect.

**Ophthalmic Clinic.**—Dr Duncan Leeds carries out all ophthalmic treatment of defective vision occurring in school children.

The report on the year's work in this Department is shown in the following table :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of clinics ... ..	39	
Number of cases examined ... ..	98	96
Number of cases re-examined ... ..	109	104
Hypermetropia and astigmatism ... ..	77	53
Hypermetropia ... ..	70	63
Myopic astigmatism ... ..	9	22
Myopia ... ..	25	32
Emmetropia ... ..	14	19
Mixed astigmatism ... ..	9	9
Frames fitted ... ..	21	30
External conditions ... ..	3	2

**Attendance of Parents.**—A notice of the forthcoming medical inspection is sent to the parents of each child, and they are invited to attend. Their attendance is very much in the child's interest, as it enables the doctor to ascertain precise details of past illnesses and of family history. Should treatment of any condition be required, personal explanation is more satisfactory than any written notice, and more likely to be effective. During the year parents have continued to co-operate in this way, especially in the more junior age groups.

It is unfortunately true, however, that on the whole we do not see the parents of the children who are most in need of attention. The careful mother of the well-cared-for child attends, and has the satisfaction of learning that all is well. When a child's condition is less satisfactory it is very often found that lack of parental interest extends to school medical inspection, and opportunity for discussion is not afforded.

Of 775 entrant infants examined, 552 were accompanied by parents, and of 1230 other children examined, parents were present in 348 instances.

**Refusal of Medical Inspection.**—The number of refusals was again a negligible percentage of the number of children examined. There were, in all, 16 refusals, representing 0.79 per cent.

**Treatment.**—During the year the Medical Officer of Health continued to be responsible for the treatment of school children under the arrangement made with the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and Dunfermline Town Council. The medical aspect of the work was undertaken by the medical members of the Health Department Staff. I take this opportunity of conveying to the members of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust staff engaged in this work my cordial thanks and appreciation for their help and co-operation.

**Health Visitors' Inspections.**—The Health Visitors carry out inspections of heads and clothing, and where necessary refer cases to the school clinic for treatment. "Follow-up" visits were also made to ensure that their suggestions and instructions were being acted upon.

Number of children inspected by Health Visitors ...	5,094
Number of re-inspections and follow-up visits ...	33,016
Number of homes visited ...	61

**Necessitous School Children.**—Recommendations :—

	Boots.	Boots & Clothing.	Clothing.
January ...	2	—	—
February ...	—	8	—
March ...	2	2	—
May ...	—	7	—
June ...	—	4	2
September ...	—	5	—
October ...	1	14	—
November ...	—	1	—
December ...	—	8	—
Totals...	5	49	2

**Medical Examination of Mentally Defective Children.**—Fifteen mentally defective children were medically examined, and a special

report submitted to Dr. Krause, Deputy County Medical Officer, Fife County.

**Co-operation of Teachers.**—Headmasters and teachers continued to co-operate and proved very helpful in referring ailing children for examination. Their interest and assistance are invaluable, and greatly facilitate the work of school medical inspection.

**Orthopædic Treatment.**—One hundred and twenty-three school children were referred to the Orthopædic Clinic and made 2,487 attendances. Four Specialist Clinics were held during the year, at which 82 school children were seen by Mr Stirling.

Hospital treatment is provided at The Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Crippled Children, Edinburgh. The admissions and the discharges of school children are shown as follows:—

In Hospital on 1/1/48.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	In Hospital on 31/12/48.
2	19	13	8

## HOSPITALS.

**Transfer and Secondment of Medical Staff.**—Prior to 5th July 1948 there were seven full-time medical members of the Health Department Staff. Three members attached to the Maternity Hospital were transferred to the Regional Hospital Board as they were employed solely or mainly in the Council's hospital and clinic services. The remainder of the Staff were not transferred as their duties consisted mainly of local authority functions, but arrangements were made for their secondment to the Hospital Board in respect of duties at the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital and Bandrum Children's Home.

**The Maternity Hospital.**—At the commencement of the year there were 43 mothers and 24 babies resident in the Hospital, and 1,234 patients were admitted during the year, making a total of 1,277 cases treated. This figure shows an increase of 46 over that of the previous year.

The distribution of domicile of the admitted cases was as follows:—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Dunfermline ...	486	398	522	585	547
Dunfermline district ...	265	299	324	349	391
Cowdenbeath ...	134	157	155	173	190
Lochgelly ..	38	36	62	71	92
Other districts ...	1	5	2	9	14
Totals ...	924	895	1065	1187	1234

At the end of the year there were in residence 37 mothers and 26 babies.

Of the 871 births during the year in Dunfermline Burgh, 52 per cent. took place in the Maternity Hospital; similarly of the 1,272 births occurring in the western district of Fife County, 45 per cent. took place in the Maternity Hospital.

The total number of admissions since 1920, when provision was first made for the institutional treatment of maternity cases, is 15,965.

The hospital worked to full capacity throughout this period, and the beds were usually fully reserved about seven months ahead. To meet these reservations it was necessary to discharge many mothers on the sixth day after confinement. It has again been necessary to refuse a considerable number of applications for admission, and, whenever possible, alternative accommodation has been obtained at Meikleour House Maternity Hospital, Perthshire.

It is necessary once more to draw urgent and particular attention to the overcrowding which exists in the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics. These Clinics are held in one small room with a waiting room on the opposite side of the entrance hall, which is in general use for the entire hospital. It needs no imagination to picture the difficulties encountered in this department. It is imperative, therefore, that the building of a new Clinic, planned as a separate and independent unit, should be given the highest priority.

On 5th July 1948, the Hospital was transferred to the Secretary of State under the terms of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, to be administered along with the other hospitals in the area by the West Fife Hospital Group Board of Management, on behalf of the South Eastern (Scotland) Regional Hospital Board.

The entire medical, nursing, and domestic staff were similarly transferred. By arrangement with the Town Council, the Medical Officer of Health acted as Medical Superintendent of the Hospital throughout the year, and takes this opportunity of thanking Dr T. A. Gillie, Dr T. A. Hope, Dr E. M. Little, Dr J. Keenan, Miss Nicoll, matron, and the Staff for their co-operation.

**West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.**—The Town Council were partners with Fife County Council in a joint scheme for the



treatment of infectious diseases at the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital until 5th July 1948, when, in common with all hospitals, it was transferred to the Secretary of State under the terms of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, to be administered along with the other hospitals in the area by the West Fife Hospital Group Board of Management, on behalf of the South Eastern (Scotland) Regional Hospital Board.

Throughout the history of this hospital the Medical Officer of Health, Dunfermline, has been its Medical Superintendent. Arrangements have been made (with the concurrence of the Town Council) for this to continue, and the medical members of the Health Department Staff undertake the clinical duties of the hospital. There are several advantages in this arrangement which are to the Local Authority's interest and to the well-being of the community in general. Unless chaos is to result, the Medical Officer of Health must keep control of the epidemiological situation, and therefore should remain the link between the general practitioner and the fever wards. Thus he must continue to control or rather regulate—especially in times of epidemic—the admission of notifiable diseases and “admissible diseases.”

The National Health Service Act establishes separate administrative bodies, but provision is made in their structure for the co-ordination of their respective policies. The clinical services of local authorities and regional hospital boards should share medical officers. This interchange of personnel is to the advantage of the service as a whole, and what is most important, will materially assist recruitment to the medical service of local authorities, from which, because of the threat to clinical interest and for other reasons, there tends to be a flight at the present time. It will also materially assist the comprehensive training of medical officers, which is essential for the proper discharge of the responsibilities they may have to undertake in the future.

Of the 1,026 patients treated in the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, 461 (which includes 25 Service cases) were from

Dunfermline Burgh, and the following table shows the distribution of the various diseases :—

				In Hospital 1st Jan. 1948.	Admitted during 1948.	Total.
(a) CIVILIAN CASES:—						
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	10	242	252
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	6	30	36
Lobar pneumonia	...	...	...	2	21	23
Anterior poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	1	2
Measles	...	...	...	—	10	10
Venereal disease	...	...	...	—	20	20
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	1	13	14
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	5	5
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	—	5	5
Rubella	...	...	...	—	9	9
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	—	2	2
Mumps	...	...	...	1	3	4
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	1	—	1
Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	4	4
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	—	1	1
Chickenpox	...	...	...	1	5	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2	41	43
(b) SERVICE CASES :—						
Rubella	...	...	...	—	3	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	3	3
Chickenpox	...	...	...	—	5	5
Measles	...	...	...	—	1	1
Mumps	...	...	...	—	5	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	2	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	—	5	5
Totals	...	...	...	25	436	461

**Bandrum Children's Convalescent Home.**—This Home was administered by the Town Council until 5th July 1948, when it was transferred to the Secretary of State for Scotland under the terms of the National Health Service Act.

Originally established in 1927 by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust for the benefit of Dunfermline children, it was gifted to the Town Council in 1945. Of the many medical schemes founded by the Trust, none was more important than the foundation of this Convalescent Home. The children are selected for admission from those attending the various Child Welfare and School Clinics or by

recommendation from their own family doctors or from the various hospitals. They are nearly all debilitated and ailing from various causes, their chief need being ample rest and quiet, regular hours of sleep, good food, and fresh air.

At the beginning of the year 22 children were in residence and 159 were admitted during the year, making a total of 121 children (75 girls and 46 boys). The majority of the children were over 5 years of age. The average duration of stay was 53 days. The average gain in weight was 2 lbs. A few "deprived" children were again accommodated temporarily at Bandrum for a period during the year. This is never a satisfactory arrangement as it is unwise in principle to accommodate convalescent and healthy children together. The Medical Officer of Health acted as Medical Superintendent throughout the year, and appreciation is again recorded of the services of Dr Beveridge, Miss McPherson, the matron, and the Staff.

### **REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.**

Under the provisions of the Midwives' and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Act, 1927, one private nursing home is registered with accommodation for maternity cases. No new applications for registration were received.

### **HEALTH EDUCATION.**

Copies of the book produced by the Glasgow Public Health Department, entitled "The Health of the Mother and Child," were made available at the Child Welfare Clinics.

The Health Department took part in the Civic Week Exhibition run by N.A.L.G.O. in Erskine Church Hall, at which propaganda leaflets were available. Leaflets published by the Scottish Council for Health Education were distributed throughout the year.

### **PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.**

The arrangements made under the Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland) 1933-1945, were satisfactory. Of the total of 13 ships arriving at Rosyth from foreign ports, 2 were found to have come from an infected port, but were granted free pratique.

## APPENDIX I.

List of Midwives (with Names, enrolment numbers, and addresses) who, up to 31st December 1948, have given notice under Section 18 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, of their intention to practice in the Burgh of Dunfermline.

	No.
Lily Beveridge, 128 Main Street, Townhill, Dunfermline .. .. .	4573
A. S. Carroll, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline .. .. .	18726
Elizabeth Cox, 26 Queensferry Road, Rosyth, Dunfermline .. .. .	7060
Isabella Leadbetter, 7 Aberlour Street, Rosyth, Dunfermline .. .. .	5365
J. MacGregor, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline .. .. .	18197
Sarah Kate McNeil, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline .. .. .	17929
J. Ogilvie, 95 Admiralty Road, Rosyth, Dunfermline .. .. .	5288
J. Slater, 22 Chamberfield Road, Dunfermline .. .. .	14276
Lucy Stoneley, 7 Aberlour Street, Rosyth, Dunfermline .. .. .	5367
Elizabeth Todd, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline .. .. .	11514
Christina Young, 80 Bruce Street, Dunfermline .. .. .	874

## APPENDIX II.

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (excluding Tuberculosis)

Notified, etc., during the year ended 31st December 1948 :—

DISEASE.		Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.											
		At Age—Years.										Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
		At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.			
Cerebro-Spinal	M.	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Fever ... ..	F.	3	1	...	1	...	4*	...	...	1	3	...	
Chickenpox ...	M.	9	...	2	2	...	4	1	...	...	9	...	
	F.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Dysentery ...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
Erysipelas ...	M.	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	3*	3	3	5	
	F.	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	...	
Measles ... ..	M.	168	3	85	78	1	1	...	...	...	8	160	
	F.	145	2	74	69	...	...	...	...	...	3	142	
Ophthalmia	M.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Neonatorum ...	F.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Pneumonia,	M.	25	...	1	4	1	3	2	12	2	14	11	
Acute Primary	F.	14	...	3	4	...	3	1	1	2	7	7	
Pneumonia (not	M.	21	9	6	2	...	...	...	3	1	20	1	
otherwise notifiable)	F.	10	4	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	
Poliomyelitis,	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute ... ..	F.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Puerperal													
Pyrexia ... ..	F.	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3	
						3*							
Scarlet Fever ...	M.	109	2	31	64	10	1	1	...	...	108	1	
	F.	139	...	31	94	10	3	...	1	...	137	2	
Para-Typhoid B.	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Whooping-	M.	34	2	21	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	
Cough ... ..	F.	49	2	25	21	...	...	1	...	...	3	46	
TOTAL ... ..	M.	377	17	147	161	13	10	5	18	6	165	212	
	F.	374	11	138	190	14	8	4	5	4	172	202	

\* Denotes Services cases which are included in the totals,

# APPENDIX III.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### 1. CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1948.

Number of Cases Notified as Suffering from Tuberculosis.												Cases notified in a previous year and removed to hospital for the first time during 1948.	
		Age Groups.								Total. Cases removed to hospital.			
Under 1.		1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.				
Respiratory	Males...	—	1	—	4	10	2	5*	7	—	29	7	5
	Females...	—	—	1	1	10	3	2	2	—	19	2	3
	Total...	—	1	1	5	20	5	7	9	—	48	9	8
Non-respiratory	Males...	—	1	1	1	1	—	3	—	1	8	2	1
	Females...	—	2	1	2	4	—	1	—	—	10	2	1
	Total...	—	3	2	3	5	—	4	—	1	18	4	2
Respiratory and Non-respiratory	Males...	—	2	1	5	11	2	8	7	1	37	9	6
	Females...	—	2	2	3	14	3	3	2	—	29	4	4
Grand Total		—	4	3	8	25	5	11	9	1	66	13	10

\* Includes 1 Service Case.



## 2. CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

		Number of Cases Diagnosed as Suffering from Tuberculosis.						
		Under 1,	1-5,	5-10,	10-15,	Age Groups,		
						15-25,	25-35,	35-45,
								45-65,
								65 and upwards,
								Total.
Respiratory . . . . .	Males . . . . .	—	1	—	4	10	2	5* 7 — 29
	Females . . . . .	—	—	1	1	10	3	1 2 — 18
	Total . . . . .	—	1	1	5	20	5	6 9 — 47
Non-respiratory . . . . .	Males . . . . .	—	1	1	1	1	—	3 — 1 8
	Females . . . . .	—	1	1	2	3	—	1 — — 8
	Total . . . . .	—	2	2	3	4	—	4 — 1 16
Respiratory and Non-respiratory.	Males . . . . .	—	2	1	5	11	2	8 7 1 37
	Females . . . . .	—	1	2	3	13	3	2 2 — 26
	Total . . . . .	—	3	3	8	24	5	10 9 1 63

\* Includes 1 Service Case.

## APPENDIX III.—TUBERCULOSIS (Continued).

## 3. CASES WITH THEIR HOME RESIDENCE IN THE AREA WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

		Number of Patients.					
		In Institutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on December 31.	
Respiratory	{ Adults . . . . .	{ Males . . . . .	10	9	5	1	13
		{ Females . . . . .	12	7	6	—	13
	{ Children . . . . .	{ Males . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
		{ Females . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Non-respiratory	{ Adults . . . . .	{ Males . . . . .	1	1	1	1	—
		{ Females . . . . .	2	2	2	—	2
	{ Children . . . . .	{ Males . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
		{ Females . . . . .	1	2	1	1	1
Total . . . . .		26	23	15	3	31	

# 4. PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER 1948, WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

		Number of Cases in Age-Groups.								Total.	
		Under 1-5. I,	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.		
RESPIRATORY.											
1. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found . . . . .	Males . . . . .	—	—	—	10	10	11	12	2	45	
	Females . . . . .	—	—	—	15	12	4	8	—	39	
2. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli never found . . . .	Males . . . . .	—	—	—	8	12	13	7	1	41	
	Females . . . . .	—	1	—	8	6	—	6	—	21	
3. Sputum or other material not examined . . . . .	Males . . . . .	—	1	2	4	5	3	1	—	19	
	Females . . . . .	—	1	1	3	3	2	2	—	13	
Total . . . . .		—	2	4	48	48	33	36	3	178	
NON-RESPIRATORY.											
1. Abdominal . . . . .	Males . . . . .	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	
	Females . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	
2. Spine . . . . .	Males . . . . .	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	6	
	Females . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	4	
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine) . . . . .	Males . . . . .	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	5	
	Females . . . . .	—	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	8	
4. Superficial glands . . . .	Males . . . . .	—	5	7	—	2	1	—	—	15	
	Females . . . . .	—	5	5	2	—	—	2	—	14	
5. Lupus . . . . .	Males . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Females . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5	
6. Other parts or organs . .	Males . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Females . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total . . . . .		—	1	12	14	13	7	9	—	64	
Respiratory and Non-respiratory . . . . .											
Total . . . . .		—	3	16	18	61	40	45	3	242	

5 PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR, WITH PARTICULARS AS TO PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH AND BETWEEN DISCHARGE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND DEATH.

	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis .. .. .	11	5	3	1
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death .. .. .	1	1	2	—
Notified less than 1 month before death .. .. .	1	—	1	1
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Notified over 2 years before death.	6	2	—	—
Total .. .. .	11	5	3	1
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution .. .. .	5	1	—	—

## DEATHS IN DUNFERMLINE BURGH DURING 1948.

## CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected).

The following Table shows the cause of Death at the various Age Groups :—

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	—1	1	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 & over
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	M. 11 F. 5	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	6	...	...	...
Other forms of tuberculosis ...	M. 3 F. 1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	M. 1 F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	M. 1 F. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	M. 1 F. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infectious or parasitic diseases ... ..	M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant tumours ...	M. 35 F. 34	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	5	12	10	...
Tumours, non-malignant or not defined ... ..	M. ... F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diabetes mellitus ... ..	M. 1 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Other general diseases ... ..	M. 1 F. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Meningitis, diseases of spinal cord ... ..	M. ... F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## APPENDIX IV.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected)—Continued.

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Ages.											85 & over
		—1	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. ...	M. 29 F. 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	11	8	1
Other diseases of nervous system ...	M. 3 F. 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	15	9	3
Heart disease ...	M. 64 F. 68	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Other circulatory diseases ...	M. 7 F. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	13	23	15	2
Bronchitis ...	M. 9 F. 5	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	12	17	28	4
Pneumonia ...	M. 9 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...
Other respiratory diseases ...	M. 5 F. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1
Gastric and duodenal ulcer ...	M. 4 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Diarrhœa (all ages) ...	M. 3 F. 3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Appendicitis ...	M. ... F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	M. 1 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other diseases of liver ...	M. ... F. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...



Other digestive diseases ...	M. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	
	F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
Nephritis acute or chronic ...	M. 4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	F. 4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	
Other diseases of genito-urinary system ...	M. 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	
	F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Puerperal sepsis ...	F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Other puerperal causes ...	F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Diseases of skin and organs of movement ...	M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.	M. 18	15	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	F. 17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Old age ...	M. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	
	F. 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	
Road transport accidents ...	M. 6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	
Other violence ...	M. 8	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	
	F. 4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Causes ill defined or unknown.	M. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	
	F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
All causes ...	{ M. 247	22	3	...	2	6	7	7	26	48	72	49	5
	{ F. 235	20	4	...	...	3	6	9	15	39	56	65	18
Both sexes ...	482	42	7	...	2	9	13	16	41	87	128	114	23

# APPENDIX V.

## Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified from the Different Wards of the Burgh.

Diseases.	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.	Ward 7.	Total
Anterior Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bacillary dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	5
Chickenpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	10
Erysipelas ... ..	3	2	2	—	2	1	2	12
Measles ... ..	51	30	96	21	29	63	23	313
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Pneumonia, broncho- ... ..	14	1	9	2	—	3	2	31
Pneumonia, lobar ... ..	4	1	12	3	3	3	13	39
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	4
Scarlet fever ... ..	37	17	54	12	19	47	62	248
Tuberculosis, pulmonary ... ..	6	2	7	1	—	8	24	48
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary ... ..	—	—	8	—	—	9	1	18
Typhoid, para B. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping cough ... ..	7	5	11	5	7	16	32	83
Totals...	125	58	202	45	63	159	165	817



City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR

1948

BY

ALEXR. H DUNCAN, M.R.SAN.I., M.INST.P.C.,  
*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.*

*To the Department of Health for Scotland, and  
the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of  
the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline*

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JUDGE OF POLICE MISS FREW AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the general sanitary condition of the Burgh, and of the work performed by the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments during the year 1948.

This report has been compiled in accordance with the instructions contained in D.H.S. Circular No. 146 1948, which, it is observed, makes no reference to housing, and it is hoped that such an omission, having regard to the undoubted importance of housing on the health and well-being of the people, is simply due to the fact that the importance of this subject, and the need to report thereon, is so apparent that no special reference was considered necessary in the Circular.

I have to acknowledge, with pleasure, the support given by the Town Council, and, in particular, the Health and Cleansing Committees.

It is also incumbent upon me to record my appreciation of the assistance rendered in various ways by the other Corporation officials, and to express my indebtedness to the staff and employees.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXR. H. DUNCAN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and  
Inspector of Cleansing.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,

35 Queen Anne Street,

Dunfermline, 19th September 1949.

# ANNUAL REPORT.

## STATISTICS.

Area of Burgh in Acres .. . . .	7,674
Miles of Streets and Roads .. . . .	57.13
Population (Census 1931) .. . . .	34,954
Population estimated at end of year .. . . .	44,892
Number of inhabited houses .. . . .	12,057
Gross Valuation .. . . .	£411,877
Gross Rateable Value .. . . .	£357,119
Sum represented by 1d. Rate—Owner .. . . .	£1,480
Occupier .. . . .	1,472
	<hr/> £2,952

## WATER SUPPLY.

### QUALITY AND SUFFICIENCY.

During the year, 245 yards of 6-in. water main, 375 yards of 4-in. water main, and 95 yards of 3-in. water main were laid at Park Road West Housing Scheme, Rosyth, while 525 yards of 6-in. water main were laid at Woodmill Housing Scheme.

There were at the end of the year approximately 40,868,000 gallons of water in store at Craigluscar Reservoir and 149,028,000 gallons in store at Glensherup Reservoir. The quality and quantity of the water supply, both for domestic and trade purposes, were satisfactory.

Average daily consumpt per head for domestic purposes amounted to .. . . .	32.13 gallons.
Average daily consumpt per head for trade purposes amounted to .. . . .	15.72 gallons.
Total daily consumpt per head for all purposes .. . . .	<hr/> 47.85 gallons. <hr/>

There were ten complaints received during the year, alleging that, due to discoloration, the domestic water supply was unfit, and six samples of water were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis and the Bacteriologist for bacteriological examination. These samples of water were reported to be satisfactory and safe for drinking and all other domestic uses, with one exception where the presence of Coliform Bacilli of animal origin in 1 c.c. of the sample indicated recent and heavy pollution. This condition was reported to the Water Engineer, who took appropriate action to improve the supply in this area.

## **DRAINAGE.**

There were laid during the year the following extensions to the sewerage system, namely:—178 yards of 18-in., 58 yards of 12-in., and 28 yards of 9-in. pipe at Baldrigeburn, and 260 yards of 12-in. pipe at Park Road, Rosyth, to serve as a duplication of the existing sewers, which were frequently overcharged and thereby causing a nuisance in the vicinity.

There were also laid at the Park Road West Housing Scheme, Rosyth, 358 yards of 9-in. and 51 yards of 6-in. pipe.

During the year 89 complaints were received regarding choked or defective drains, and, as a result of verbal and written intimations to the owners concerned, the necessary remedial measures were effected.

Four Hundred and Thirty-two Smoke Tests were applied to the drains of 384 dwelling houses and 17 other premises, in addition to which renewals and extensions were made to the drains of 31 properties.

## **SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL.**

The method of disposal, namely, by means of outfall sewers discharging into the Forth Estuary at two points, continues to operate satisfactorily, and no complaints were received during the year.

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

The Cleansing Department appeared, as in former years, to have performed its various functions in a satisfactory manner, as no complaints were received during the year.

## **REFUSE REMOVAL.**

The frequency of refuse collection, namely twice weekly, with the exception of a daily service in the central area, remained unchanged and, according to observations, appeared quite adequate.

The daily yield of household refuse was approximately 31 Tons 4 Cwts. It is to be deplored that reference must be made once again to the continuance of the surreptitious dumping on open spaces, streams, etc., of rubbish and garden refuse.

The number of freighters in use during the year remained the same, but as a result of acquiring a more modern second-hand freighter, it was possible to discard one old and uneconomical vehicle



which had been in service since 1930. The usual repairs, overhauls, and repainting of bodywork were carried out during the year.

## DISPOSAL.

The disposal of all refuse collected within the Burgh is still effected by means of controlled tipping, and during the year six coups were in operation, one of which was at a junior football ground, where the Department was assisting in the formation of terracing for the use of spectators. This particular job was completed and the new terracing put into use during the year.

The method of obtaining top dressing for the coups still remains as outlined in last year's report, but efforts are being made to obtain some suitable mechanical means of performing this work.

The amount of refuse disposed and the quantity of boiler ashes used for top dressing on the six coups for the year ending 15th May 1948, are shown in the appended table:—

Coups.	House Refuse. Tons.	Sweep- ings. Tons.	Shop Refuse. Tons.	Other Refuse. Tons.	Manure. Tons.	Gully Cleanings. Tons.	Boiler Ashes. Tons.	Soil. Tons.	Total Tons
Halbeath.. . . .	4,161	347	5	232	4	52	398	168	5,367
Muircockhall.. . . .	1,381	316	—	48	—	11	378	—	2,134
Pittencrieff .. . . .	3,332	141	1	169	—	1,321	618	4,674	10,256
Rosyth.. . . .	2,316	300	62	243	16	49	260	4,787	8,013
Swallowdrum.. . . .	115	6	192	185	412	90	24	878	1,902
Cressgates.. . . .	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Total tonnage ..	11,390	1,110	260	877	432	1,523	1,678	10,507	27,757

The tonnage was calculated on test weighings, and other refuse comprises rubbish not definable as house refuse.

## STREET CLEANSING.

The beat system of street cleansing was still in operation, and assistance was afforded the street orderlies by the employment of a Lewin Sprinkler Sweeper Collector, delivery of which was obtained early in the year under review.

It is regrettable that mention has once again to be made of the fact that littering still takes place on our streets and pavements.

An S.D. gully emptier is still employed for the emptying of gullies, and 1,523 tons were removed from these during the year.

There was very little difficulty encountered this year so far as snow clearance was concerned, only 91 Tons requiring to be removed.

## COSTS.

The following is a resumé of the report which the Department of Health for Scotland request annually :—

	Total Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Cost.	Net Cost per head of Population
(a) Street Cleansing, including watering, washing, disposal of street sweep- ings, and snow removal . . . . .	£10,938	£92	£10,846	4s. 9.98d.
(b) Collection of house and trade refuse	10,143	279	9,864	4s. 4.73d.
(c) Disposal of house and trade refuse	3,120	—	3,120	1s. 4.68d.
(d) Public Conveniences . . . . .	71	—	71	0s. 0.37d.
(e) Other services undertaken . . . . .	204	330	—126	—0s. 0.67d.
(f) Salvage . . . . .	4,384	5,173	—789	—0s. 4.21d.
	<u>£28,860</u>	<u>£5,874</u>	<u>£22,986</u>	<u>10s. 2.88d.</u>

Nett yield of 1d. Rate 1947-48 was £1,472.

Cleansing Costs therefore represent approximately a 1s. 3½d. Rate.

From the above costs and tonnage for the corresponding year the following calculations were made :—

Total quantity of house and trade refuse . . . . .	11,650 tons.
Weight per head of population . . . . .	5.1902 cwt.s.
Daily yield per 1,000 population . . . . .	14.201 cwt.s.
Yearly yield per 1,000 population . . . . .	259.6 tons.
Yearly yield per occupied house . . . . .	20.38 cwt.s.
Cost per person per year . . . . .	10s. 2.88d.
Cost per person per day . . . . .	.336d.
Net cost of collection of 1 ton of house and trade refuse . . .	16s. 11.206d.
Net cost of disposal of 1 ton of house and trade refuse . . . .	5s. 4.377d.
Total cost of collection and disposal per ton . . . . .	<u>22s. 3.583d.</u>

The hours of labour and the costs for wages for the various duties undertaken by the Department during the year ending 15th May 1948 are shown in the following table, in which the figures for the previous year are included for comparison :—

Class of Work.	15th May 1948.		15th May 1947.	
	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.
Refuse Collection . . . . .	24 895	£2,742 8 11	31,269½	£3,018 8 0
Refuse Disposal . . . . .	31,253½	3 425 8 10	27,982	2 810 16 10
Street Sweepings . . . . .	67,797½	7,707 10 3	70 419½	6,849 15 3
Salvage . . . . .	19 677½	2,143 9 1	20,611½	1 997 18 0
Cleaning and Maintenance of Freighters and Depots . .	7 160½	921 16 11	8,917½	1,000 9 4
Public Conveniences . . . . .	618	66 11 0	702	67 1 3
Vehicles Disinfected (Diseases of Animals Act) . . . . .	456	48 4 0	438½	40 11 11
Removal Slaughterhouse Offal and Manure . . . . .	500	55 19 9	625½	60 13 8
Trade Refuse (Collection and Disposal) . . . . .	704	79 13 9	1,197½	116 2 3
Gritting . . . . .	67	19 17 4	11	13 5 5
Snow . . . . .	158½	17 16 4	16,969½	1,785 7 7
*Other Payments . . . . .	—	1,019 0 8	44	1,082 7 0
	<u>153,287½</u>	<u>£18,247 16 10</u>	<u>179,188½</u>	<u>£18,842 17 0</u>

\*Other Payments include Holiday Pay, Annual Holidays, Administration, Sick Pay, Bus Fares, and Cartage, etc.

## SALVAGE.

There were 1621.5 tons of material salvaged during the year, which, when sold, realised £5,169, being an increase over the last two years.

There was no change on the collection system as operated during past years, and the experiment mentioned last year regarding the provision of individual kitchen waste containers, was extended whereby every householder in the Burgh so desirous was provided with a separate container, as a result of which ten thousand houses were so serviced. This scheme, once in operation, had a two-fold effect, namely, it resulted in a greater quantity and a better quality of kitchen waste being collected.

The following table shows the extensive and comprehensive nature of the local salvage effort, viz. :—

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGH AND RECEIPTS  
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1948.

Material.	T. C. Q.	£ s. d.
Aluminium .. .. .	0 16 0	24 0 0
Bones .. .. .	1 16 2	6 2 4½
Bottles (1.416½ dozen) .. .. .	6 18 3	95 12 9
Destructor Scrap .. .. .	126 7 3	266 1 9½
Ferrous Metals—Black Scrap .. .	29 18 1	37 3 3
Glass .. .. .	51 12 0	69 13 6½
Kitchen Waste .. .. .	787 13 2	1,181 10 5½
Manure .. .. .	128 15 3	102 3 10½
Paper .. .. .	472 5 3	3,247 12 1¼
Textiles .. .. .	15 8 0	139 7 1½
Total Weight .. .. .	1.621 tons	12 cwt. 1 qr.
Gross Receipts .. .. .		£5,169 7 4
Net Receipts .. .. .		2,132 8 4
Yield per 1,000 population per annum .. .. .		126 1 7½
Yield per 1,000 population per month .. .. .		10 10 1½
Yield per person per annum .. .. .		0 2 6¼

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGH AND RECEIPTS  
RECEIVED FROM INCEPTION OF SALVAGE SCHEME NOVEMBER 1939  
TO 31st DECEMBER 1948.

Material.	T. C. Q. lbs.	£ s. d.
Batteries .. .. .	80 5 0 0	42 9 0
Bones .. .. .	122 9 3 14	370 5 8½
Bottles (24,317 dozen) .. .. .	80 6 1 23	719 0 7
Destructor Scrap .. .. .	1,307 2 0 0	2,705 9 3½
Footwear .. .. .	6 1 2 0	40 9 6
Glass .. .. .	796 2 3 0	732 17 11½
Kitchen Waste .. .. .	3,986 6 2 0	6,046 5 10
Manure .. .. .	1,124 18 0 0	516 0 4½
Miscellaneous .. .. .	131 11 2 0	176 17 9
Metals—Ferrous—Black Scrap .. .	609 13 3 0	1,268 13 11½
Metals—Non-Ferrous .. .. .	36 8 0 13	718 12 5½
Paper .. .. .	3,900 15 2 0	24,351 8 8½
Rubber .. .. .	46 19 2 0	92 13 1
Straw .. .. .	47 8 3 0	162 9 7
Textiles .. .. .	184 12 1 0	1,692 13 8½

Total Weight . . . . .	12,461 tons 1 cwt. 1 qt. 22 lbs.
Gross Receipts . . . . .	£39,636 7 6½
Nett Receipts . . . . .	18,100 19 11
Yield per 1,000 population per annum . . . . .	966 14 9½
Yield per 1,000 population per month . . . . .	8 15 9½
Yield per person per annum . . . . .	0 19 4

### COUNTY SALVAGE.

As a result of the continued co-operation between the surrounding County Area and the Burgh, 44 tons 4 cwts. of Paper, 6 cwts. of Iron, and 4 cwts. of Glass were recovered, and, after deducting the cost of preparation, a sum of £199, 3s. 5d. was paid to the County Authorities.

### MILITARY SALVAGE.

The continuance of a similar scheme with the Military Authorities produced the following quantities of scrap material:—

Material.	T. C. Q.	£ s. d.
Destructor Scrap . . . . .	6 13 2	6 13 6
Glass . . . . .	0 7 0	0 1 10
Paper . . . . .	2 19 0	13 10 1
Scrap Iron . . . . .	5 10 3	4 3 0
Total Tonnage . . . . .	15 10 1	

Receipts received by the Army Authorities after deducting cost of sorting and disposal amounted to £24, 8s. 5d.

### SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

There was a decrease of one in the number of dry closets now in use, due to the installation of a W.C. into a dwellinghouse. The number of dry closets and privy middens in the Burgh is:—

Dry Closets . . . . .	38
Privy Middens . . . . .	Nil.
Ashpits . . . . .	20

The erection of four additional water closets during the year reduced the incidence of water closets used in common. The water closets now used in common are as follows:—

Number of water closets used by 2 families . . . . .	454
“ “ “ 3 families . . . . .	307
“ “ “ 4 families . . . . .	135
“ “ “ 5 or more families . . . . .	30
Total . . . . .	926

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The usual efforts were continued to maintain sanitary and hygienic conditions within the various Public Conveniences in the Burgh, but such efforts were considerably nullified by the action of

certain irresponsible members of the public, who subjected these structures and their fittings to considerable misuse, resulting in extensive damage to various parts of same.

During the year the Cleansing Committee gave serious consideration to the possibility of erecting additional conveniences, to serve parts of the Burgh which at present have no such facilities.

The income from these premises amounted to £1,639 and the cost of supervision was £2,700, while repairs and supplies cost £1,054.

### OUTSIDE WATER SUPPLY.

As a result of a water supply being introduced into a dwelling-house and the closure, in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, of a number of unfit houses, the incidence of houses having an outside water supply is as follows:—

	1 for 1	1 for 2	1 for 3	1 for 4	1 for 5	1 for 6	1 for 7	1 for 8	Houses.
Ward 1 .. .. .	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ward 2 .. .. .	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	12
Ward 3 .. .. .	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Ward 4 .. .. .	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
Ward 5 .. .. .	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	13
Ward 6 .. .. .	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	21
Ward 7 .. .. .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	17	13	2	5	—	—	—	1	77

### LACK OF CLEANLINESS IN COMMON WATER CLOSETS.

Thirteen notices were served on the users of three separate W.Cs. intimating the need for these being cleaned in weekly rotation.

Fifty-five defects found in water closets were intimated to the owners, and on re-inspection it was found that all of these had been remedied.

### WASHING HOUSE BYE-LAWS.

Forty intimations were issued regarding the existence of structural defects, and on re-inspection it was found that repairs had been executed.

### RIVERS POLLUTION.

Two complaints were received during the year concerning the pollution of streams within the Burgh.



In one instance it was found that the ditch at the south side of Robertson Road was polluted with sewage matter, and, after numerous tests had been carried out, the source of pollution was traced to defective house drains some considerable distance away. The other complaint concerned the pollution of the Tower Burn and investigation revealed that this was due to defective drainage.

Remedial measures were carried out in both cases, and subsequent tests showed that the pollution had ceased.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The offensive trades carried on within the Burgh are Tripe Dressing and Gut Scraping.

### SCHOOLS.

The schools within the Burgh were regularly inspected during the year, and various defects were brought to the attention of the authorities.

One dining hall and two additional classrooms were erected at schools during the year.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

A list showing the number and types of mechanical and non-mechanical factories in the Burgh is appended herewith :—

#### MECHANICAL.

Aerated Waters .. . . .	4	Laundry and Dry Cleaning .. . . .	5
Agricultural Machinery Repairs .. . . .	1	Linen Weaving .. . . .	2
Bakeries .. . . .	14	Lithography .. . . .	1
Baths .. . . .	1	Loco Repairs .. . . .	1
Beer Bottling .. . . .	2	Millers .. . . .	1
Blacksmith .. . . .	1	Motor Vehicle Repairs .. . . .	16
Boot Repairs .. . . .	5	Oatmeal Grinding .. . . .	1
Brickmaking .. . . .	1	Optician .. . . .	1
Butchers .. . . .	17	Photography .. . . .	3
Cabinet Making .. . . .	2	Plumbing .. . . .	2
Cartwright .. . . .	1	Preserved Meats .. . . .	1
Coachbuilding .. . . .	3	Printing .. . . .	4
Coach Painting .. . . .	1	Rope Manufacturer .. . . .	1
Coffin Furnishing .. . . .	1	Rubber Shoes and Allied Products .. . . .	1
Concrete Blocks .. . . .	3	Sausage Manufacturer .. . . .	2
Cotton Weaving .. . . .	1	Sawnmills .. . . .	3
Dairy .. . . .	1	Sheet Metal Worker .. . . .	1
Dressmaking .. . . .	5	Silk Weaving .. . . .	4
Electrical Engineering .. . . .	5	Stone Sawing .. . . .	1
Electricity Generating .. . . .	2	Sulphate of Ammonia .. . . .	1
Embroidery .. . . .	4	Tailoring .. . . .	4
Engineering .. . . .	4	Tile Slabbing .. . . .	1
Firewood Cutting .. . . .	1	Underclothing Manufacturer .. . . .	1
Gas Repairs .. . . .	1	Upholstery .. . . .	3
Glazing .. . . .	2	Watch and Clock Repairs .. . . .	3
Golf Club Manufacturing .. . . .	1	Weighing Machine Repairs .. . . .	1
Jeweller .. . . .	1		
Joinery .. . . .	11		



## NON-MECHANICAL.

Blacksmiths .. .. .	3	Plumbing .. .. .	5
Boot Repairing .. .. .	1	Rag Sorting .. .. .	1
Cooked Meat Manufacturer .. .. .	1	Saddlery .. .. .	1
Dairy .. .. .	1	Tailoring .. .. .	1
Dressmaking .. .. .	2	Tripe Dressing .. .. .	1
Electrical Engineering .. .. .	1	Umbrella Repairs .. .. .	1
Furniture Repairing .. .. .	1	Upholstery .. .. .	3
Gut Scraping .. .. .	1	Watch Repairs .. .. .	1
Millinery .. .. .	1	Weighing Machine Repairs .. .. .	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs .. .. .	1		
Painting of Buildings .. .. .	1		
Photography .. .. .	3		32

It was necessary during the year to issue intimations to the occupiers of two non-mechanical factories regarding the lack of suitable sanitary accommodation at their premises, while the occupier of one non-mechanical factory was intimated regarding various insanitary conditions existing at the premises. It was ascertained on subsequent inspections that the necessary remedial measures were carried out.

Sixteen W.Cs. were erected at four mechanical factories during the year.

One W.C. was installed in a non-mechanical factory.

Twelve visits of inspection were made to seven building sites regarding the nature and condition of the sanitary accommodation provided thereat. It was found that at each site the accommodation was adequate and satisfactory.

## BAKEHOUSES.

The bakery premises within the Burgh were regularly inspected during the year, and on two occasions it was necessary to bring to the notice of the occupiers the existence of certain unsatisfactory conditions which were found to exist at their premises.

At one bakery considerable improvement was effected by the reconstruction of the wash-up accommodation and the introduction of new sanitary fittings.

## HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Regular inspection was made during the year of the two premises let for this purpose in order to maintain sanitary conditions therein.

Twenty-one families were housed within these premises.

## LODGING HOUSES.

Twenty-four inspections were made to the lodging house, and verbal and written intimations were issued to the owner regarding certain insanitary conditions which were found to exist therein.

Structural improvements were effected to the sanitary accommodation during the year. The average number of men residing at the Lodging House during the year was eighty-five.

## BURIAL GROUNDS.

The following table, compiled by Mr J. W. Gladstone, Cemetery Superintendent, shows the number of interments for each calendar month, viz. :—

	Dunfermline Cemetery.	Douglas Bank Cemetery.	Abbey Churchyard.
January .. . . .	32	8	—
February .. . . .	50	2	—
March .. . . .	48	2	—
April .. . . .	53	2	—
May .. . . .	43	3	—
June .. . . .	39	7	—
July .. . . .	33	3	—
August .. . . .	34	1	1
September .. . . .	29	10	—
October .. . . .	29	5	—
November .. . . .	40	8	—
December .. . . .	42	11	—
	<hr/> 472	<hr/> 62	<hr/> 1

The Town Council had to undertake the burial of seven destitute persons, and the cost of these interments was £38, 8s. 6d.

## NUISANCES.

646 complaints were received during the year, and of these 30 were found to be unjustified when investigated. A total of 780 nuisances were dealt with, in the course of which 611 intimations were sent and 1,326 visits of inspection were made.

The following table shows the number and variety of the nuisances dealt with during the year :—

Accumulations .. . . .	49	Water supply inadequate .. . . .	5
Animals causing nuisances .. . . .	5	W.C.'s defective .. . . .	55
Atmospheric pollution .. . . .	8	W.C.'s dirty .. . . .	3
Drains choked .. . . .	75	Wash houses, defective .. . . .	40
Drains defective .. . . .	14	Areas and passages dirty .. . . .	8
Houses dirty .. . . .	52	Water courses causing nuisances .. . . .	3
Houses damp .. . . .	74	Sewers choked .. . . .	2
Premises pest infested and verminous, .. . . .	46	Sewers defective .. . . .	2
Houses, general defects .. . . .	117	Flooding areas, premises, etc. .. . . .	9
Roofs leaking .. . . .	78	Water pipes burst .. . . .	10
Rain water fittings defective .. . . .	61	Gas supply defective .. . . .	5
Stairs defective .. . . .	6	Shaking of mats .. . . .	1
Offensive smells .. . . .	12	Stables dirty .. . . .	2
Water supply discoloured .. . . .	10	Chimneys defective .. . . .	26

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

During the year the undernoted premises were dealt with and the understated number of rats and mice were destroyed :—

### PREMISES.

Coups .. .. .	5	Institutions .. .. .	2
Dairies .. .. .	1	Offices .. .. .	2
Dwelling-houses .. .. .	56	Railway property .. .. .	1
Factories .. .. .	3	Restaurants .. .. .	2
Farms .. .. .	2	Schools .. .. .	2
Garages .. .. .	1	Shops .. .. .	4
Hotels .. .. .	1	Theatres .. .. .	1
		Yards .. .. .	3

Total number of premises .. .. .	86
Number of rats trapped .. .. .	96
Number of rats poisoned .. .. .	289
Number of rats gassed .. .. .	39
Total number of rats destroyed .. .. .	424
Total number of mice destroyed .. .. .	402
Total number of visits to above premises .. .. .	1048

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Seven complaints were received during the year alleging excessive smoke emission from the chimneys of the following premises :—

Factory chimneys .. .. .	5	Other premises .. .. .	2
--------------------------	---	------------------------	---

In the case of Factory Premises it was found in three instances that the nuisance was due to bad stoking, and, after warnings were issued, an improvement was effected. In another instance it was found to be necessary to increase the height of the chimney, and on this being done it was found that the nuisance was abated.

The chimney of a small factory, which was found to be causing a nuisance to residents in adjoining property, was re-sited in such a position as to prevent further nuisance.

The complaints regarding other premises were found to concern in one case the emission of smoke from a greenhouse chimney which terminated at window level, and a remedy was effected by requesting the owner to use other fuel. In the other case the complaint concerned the emission of smoke from a workman's brazier, and on investigation it was found to be unjustified.

A complaint was received alleging the pollution of the atmosphere by dust and chaff from a grain mill, and on investigation it was found to be caused by the chokage of the dust extraction plant at the premises. The matter was brought to the notice of the management and the apparatus was overhauled.

## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There was one caravan situated within the Burgh during the year. It was occupied by a family of four persons, and on inspection was found to be in a clean condition. Sanitary accommodation and a water supply are available at the site.

On three occasions during the year the "Shows" visited the town, when regular inspection was carried out. Suitable sanitary accommodation was provided at the sites, and removal of refuse and kitchen waste was undertaken by the Cleansing Department.

## DIRTY AND VERMINOUS HOUSES.

Ninety-two dwellinghouses were dealt with during the year, of which 52 were dirty and 40 verminous. The former were remedied by regular inspection, while the latter were disinfected by treatment with insecticides and fumigation.

## PUBLIC BATHS.

The Public Baths and the District Institutes are administered efficiently by Mr William Cumming, Engineer Superintendent, to whom I am indebted for the following information. The Baths have continued to function satisfactorily during the year, and, in addition to the normal facilities, it has been possible to bring into operation these new services, viz.:—Mixed bathing on three afternoons each week, suite of reclining aeratone baths, foot and arm baths, foam baths and Luma baths for rheumatism, while refreshments in the form of tea, coffee and soft drinks are now available.

Regular inspection of these premises was made during the year and two samples of water were taken from the Swimming Pond and submitted for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination. These samples were reported to be satisfactory with the exception that there appeared to be an excess of copper and a high acidic ionic concentration which might have an irritant effect upon the eyes and delicate membranes. These matters were put right by adjusting the treatment of the water.

The Chemical Analysis of these samples was as follows:—

### RESULTS OF CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Results expressed in parts per million.

#### Sample No. 1.

Free Ammonia .. .. .	2.176
Albuminoid Ammonia .. .. .	0.634
Chlorine as Chlorides .. .. .	64.00

## Sample No. 1 (Continued).

Nitrogen as Nitrates .. . . .	1.92
Nitrogen as Nitrites .. . . .	None
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 Permanganate "4 hours test," .. . . .	1.28
Copper .. . . .	3.00
Free Chlorine .. . . .	0.20
Colour (Hazen Scale) .. . . .	6
pH Value .. . . .	3.6

This water is nearly free from colour and contains a small amount of sedimentary matter. On incubation at blood heat it had a strong chlorinous odour. The yields of Free and Albuminoid Ammonias are very high and combined chlorides are also much higher than usual, the combined results suggesting the presence of some recent pollution. However, the contamination has been rendered harmless by sterilisation with Free Chlorine and the bacteriological condition appears quite satisfactory.

An unusual feature in the analyses is the low pH value of 3.6, which indicates a high acidic ionic concentration which probably accounts for the 3.00 parts per million of Copper found in the water. The titratable free acidity will be somewhere in the region of 0.0001 normal. Both Copper and free acidity will act as germicidal agents in addition to the free chlorine, but in addition they will have a tendency to cause irritation to the eyes and to delicate membranes of super sensitive people.

Sample No. 2.

Free Ammonia . . . . .	4.916
Albuminoid Ammonia . . . . .	.640
Chlorine as Ch'orides . . . . .	87.00
Nitrogen as Nitrates . . . . .	1.12
Nitrogen as Nitrites . . . . .	None
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 Permanganate "4 hours test." . . . .	1.66
Copper . . . . .	5.20
Free Chlorine . . . . .	0.15
Colour (Hazen Seale) . . . . .	5
pH Value . . . . .	4.0

This water is nearly free from colour and contains little sedimentary material; it appears clear for a bath water. On incubation at blood heat it had a fresh chlorinous odour. The yields of Free and Albuminoid Ammonias and the figure for chlorides are very high, thereby raising suspicion of "recent sewage contamination." Chlorination has rendered the contamination harmless, and there is sufficient residual chlorine to keep the water sterile. A sorting out presumptive test suggests a satisfactory bacteriological condition.

One striking feature is the low pH value of 4.0 probably resulting from continuous chlorination of the water over a lengthy period. The aggressive action on Copper is also due to the acidie nature of the water, and it seems to me that the water should have chemical treatment to neutralise the free acidity and raise the pH, otherwise there will be complaints of irritation to the eyes and delicate membranes of the bathers.

## HOUSING.

The following reports show the work performed under the various Housing Acts :—

## HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1928.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected:—

(a) During the year . . . . .	279
(b) Since 1st January 1931 (including (a)) . . . . .	10,208

Note.—In addition, 649 houses were re-inspected during the year.

2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:—

(a) During the year .. .. .	25
(b) Since 1st January 1931 (including (a)) .. .. .	1151

## BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

- 3 Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet . . . . .



4.	Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year .. .. .	1
5.	Number of houses where work; carried out by Town Council during the year after failure of owners to do so .. .. .	Nil.
6.	Number of houses for which water closets were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without notice under Section 246 .. .. .	8
7.	Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink .. .. .	1
8.	Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during the year .. .. .	1
9.	Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during the year after failure of owners to do so .. .. .	Nil.
10.	Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246.	Nil.

## HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

11.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during the year under Section 14 (1) .. . . .	Nil.
12.	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during the year following on notices under Section 14 (1) .. . . .	Nil.
13.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during the year by Town Council under Section 15 (1) .. . . .	Nil.
14.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a Demolition Order or Closing Order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted during the year for a notice under Section 14 (1) .. . . .	Nil.
15.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during the year in terms of Section 16 (1) .. . . .	22
16.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1):—	
	(a) Undertaking has been given during the year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit .. . . .	Nil.
	(b) Undertaking has been given during the year that house will be rendered fit .. . . .	Nil.
	(c) Demolition Orders have been made during the year under Section 16 (3) .. . . .	19
	(d) Closing Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4) .. . . .	3
17.	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during the year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2) .. . . .	Nil.
18.	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during the year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 .. . . .	Nil.
19.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by Town Council during the year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation .. . . .	Nil.
20.	Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during the year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced.	Nil.
1.	The general character of defects found was:—	
	(a) Insufficient sanitary accommodation and water supply.	
	(b) Dampness, lack of damp-proof course, age of structure, lack of or insufficient sub floor ventilation.	
	(c) No through ventilation, lack of open spaces around buildings, and lack of paving and drainage of areas.	
	(d) Defective roofing, grates, chimneys, plasterwork, flooring, windows, and walls.	
	(e) Inadequate natural lighting.	
	(f) Lack of or insufficient washing facilities and press accommodation.	
	(g) Defective and insanitary drainage.	
2.	Under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, 301 intimations were issued drawing attention to defects existing in dwelling-houses, 74 of these referred to dampness, 78 to defective and leaking roofs, 26 to defective chimneys, 6 to defective stairs, and 117 to minor defects. As mentioned in previous reports there is no doubt that this part of the work of a Sanitary Department is of great importance, and	



although it may be less interesting than certain other matters coming within our purview, it is nevertheless a very vital task, having regard to the present comparatively large amount of sub-standard housing accommodation and the shortage of new houses within the Burgh, with the consequent detrimental effect upon the environmental and health conditions of a not inconsiderable number of our population.

### HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935.

During the year 66 traditional houses were completed at the Headwell Scheme, and 30 B.I.S.F. houses were erected at the Burnside Scheme, Rosyth, while 39 aluminium houses were built at the Park Road West Schemes, Rosyth. In addition to the above, 16 "Arcon" prefabricated houses were completed at Brucefield, and the Scottish Special Housing Association Limited erected 106 4-apartment houses at the Woodmill Scheme for the use of miners, 50 per cent. of whom are being transferred into this Burgh. Eleven houses were built during the year by private enterprise, while a further 4 houses were made available by the conversion and alteration of existing houses.

At the end of the year work was proceeding on the various housing schemes within the Burgh, while steps were being taken to acquire other suitable sites for future development.

481 notices were issued to owners and occupiers under the terms of Section 7 (Sub-Section 2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, informing them of the permitted number of their houses.

It was found necessary to serve 4 notices under Section 109 of the housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, as amended by Section 7 (Sub-Section 3) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, to occupiers of houses who refused admission to an inspector, and these notices had the desired effect, admission being subsequently granted.

1713 housing applicants were interviewed during the year.

16 Certificates in terms of the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1923, were issued during the year.

There were 263 inspections made to Corporation houses to ascertain the conditions obtaining therein, including the number of occupants. Nineteen written notices had to be served and 13 verbal warnings given to tenants regarding the unsatisfactory state of their house or the surrounding area. Re-inspections were subsequently made to ensure that these notices and warnings received the necessary attention. Regular inspections were also carried out at the Hostel Block, Townhill, where conditions were found to be satisfactory.

102 families living overcrowded (including 9 families in unfit houses) were rehoused into Corporation permanent houses. Eleven

families living in unfit houses were rehoused, 7 into Corporation permanent houses and 4 into Corporation-owned old property.

Five families living in lodgings were rehoused into Corporation permanent houses. Sixty-five families living in lodgings were rehoused into Corporation temporary houses, and 15 families living in lodgings were rehoused into reconditioned huts at Waxwing Camp. Twenty-four families living in lodgings were rehoused into Corporation-owned old property.

Five overcrowded families, included in above list, had a T.B. member, while two families with a T.B. member living in lodgings were rehoused into Corporation temporary houses. Six families with a T.B. member, but not living overcrowded, were rehoused into Corporation permanent houses, making a total of thirteen such families rehoused during the year.

100 families were rehoused in Corporation permanent houses, provided for the mining industry of which 6 families were living overcrowded in unfit houses, 36 families were living overcrowded, and 9 families were living in lodgings.

The remaining 49 families rehoused were transferred from areas outwith the Burgh.

Fifty houses were decrowded by other means, such as Death, Marriage, Removal, etc.

That there is still a clamant need for new houses in the Burgh is shown by the fact that at the end of the year there were some 2457 applicants for housing accommodation, the categories of these applicants being :—

Tenants living overcrowded .. .. .	648
Tenants living in unfit houses .. .. .	490
Families living as sub-tenants .. .. .	1072
Applicants working in Burgh with families living outwith Burgh .. ..	337

# HOUSING (REPORTS ON OVERCROWDING) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1937.

Report for the year ending 31st December 1948.

A. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by Local Authority and number of persons concerned from date of survey to end of 1948.	Houses.		Persons.
	1363	Private.	8478
B. (a) No. of houses of each size ( <i>i.e.</i> , one apartment, two apartments, etc.) in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period as a result of action taken by the Local Authority, distinguishing between (1) privately-owned houses and (2) Local Authority houses.	Apts.		L.A.
	1 .. .. . 290		—
	2 .. .. . 607		80
	3 .. .. . 136		164
	4 .. .. . 64		24
		1097	268
(b) Total number of overcrowded families included in (1) and (2) who have been re-housed in privately-owned houses.		151	1
C. No. of known cases in which dwelling-houses in respect of which the Local Authority have relieved overcrowding have again become overcrowded.		28	1
D. Are steps taken to secure that the re-housing of families living under the worst conditions are provided for first as regards overcrowding or otherwise living under unsatisfactory housing conditions?	Yes—by means of a "Points" Scheme.		
If so, give details of system under which families are selected for occupation of new or vacated Local Authority houses.	1 Nos. in family and size of house. 2 Sex separation. 3 T.B. and other illness. 4 Structural conditions of house. 5 Homeless ex-Servicemen with families given priority for pre-fabricated houses and vacated L.A. houses.		
E. Any observations with regard to the general position of overcrowding in the district.	At the end of the year, there were 648 houses known to be overcrowded by the occupier and his family.		

The following tables show the known cases of overcrowding existing at 31st December 1948:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Totals.
1 .. .. .	29	95	22	4	—	150
2 .. .. .	19	55	14	—	—	88
3 .. .. .	25	130	35	—	—	190
4 .. .. .	27	45	6	—	—	78
5 .. .. .	13	32	2	2	—	49
6 .. .. .	15	33	19	8	1	76
7 .. .. .	—	7	3	7	—	17
	128	397	101	21	1	648

Included in the above figure are 72 Corporation houses.

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Totals.
Dunfermline ..	105	292	40	14	1	452
Townhill ..	22	55	—	—	—	77
Kingsseat ..	1	16	3	—	—	20
Corporation ..	—	34	58	7	—	99
	123	397	101	21	1	648

The following table gives the number of completed houses since the coming into force of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1919, erected by the Town Council and by private enterprise, and by conversion, showing the number of rooms exclusive of scullery and bathroom :—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Total.
1919-36 .. .. .	—	200	964	679	252	2095
1937 .. .. .	—	—	155	86	10	251
1938 .. .. .	—	—	79	63	47	189
1939 .. .. .	6	1	57	76	29	169
1940 .. .. .	—	—	76	122	25	223
1941 .. .. .	—	1	208	129	16	354
1942 .. .. .	—	—	235	456	4	695
1943 .. .. .	—	—	—	3	—	3
1944 .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	1
1945 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946 .. .. .	—	—	50	17	4	71
1947 .. .. .	—	1	138	65	3	207
1948 .. .. .	—	1	1	184	17	203
	6	204	1964	1880	407	4461

The Town Council are the owners of 2416 of the houses shown on the foregoing table, and of these 200 are 3-apartment temporary houses.

At the end of the year there were 42 houses and 50 reconditioned huts at Waxwing Camp being used for emergency housing purposes.

### HOUSES CLOSED SINCE YEAR 1926.

During the year under review 26 houses were closed, either by arrangement with the owner, or under the terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, and the position as at 31st December 1948, is recorded in this table.

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1926-36 .. .. .	151	345	61	22	1	580
1937 .. .. .	28	24	6	3	6	67
1938 .. .. .	18	30	8	6	3	65
1939 .. .. .	16	34	3	—	1	54
1940 .. .. .	2	9	1	—	—	12
1941 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942 .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1
1943 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944 .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1
1945 .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1
1946 .. .. .	3	3	—	2	—	8
1947 .. .. .	1	2	—	—	—	3
1948 .. .. .	5	16	5	—	—	26
	224	466	84	33	11	818

The undernoted table shows the size and situation of the known unfit houses as at 31st December 1948.

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts	4 Apts.	Totals.
Dunfermline .. .. .	96	150	40	1	287
Townhill .. .. .	30	42	2	—	74
Kingscat .. .. .	—	25	—	—	25
Masterton .. .. .	—	3	3	1	7
Pattiesmuir .. .. .	—	2	—	—	2
	126	222	45	2	395

## FOOD SUPPLY.

### MILK.

Number of dairies on register .. .	14
Number of retail purveyors of milk .. .	31
Number of producers and wholesale dealers who do not sell milk by retail .. .	6
Approximate number of cows in registered premises .. .	324
Number of dairies exempted from registration .. .	Nil.
Approximate average number of cows in premises exempted from registration .. .	Nil.
Number of inspections .. .	34

Some minor improvements, such as the installation of an electric boiler and the provision of Turner lights at two designated dairies, were carried out during the year.

Regular inspection was continued of both byres and ancillary premises, and on occasion it was necessary to draw attention to the following conditions :—

- (1) Dirty condition of the cows and byres.
- (2) Cleansing and lime-washing of byres and milk store.
- (3) Methods of cleansing and storing utensils.
- (4) The use of uncovered milk pails.
- (5) Unsatisfactory condition of dungsteds.
- (6) The practice of milkers not wearing overalls.
- (7) The milkers omitting to use a strip cup.
- (8) Defective plaster work in milk store.

Four complaints were received regarding the alleged poor keeping quality of milk and the matter was referred to the authority of the area in which the producers' premises are situated.

Ten visits were made to the local Co-operative Creamery, during which systematic inspection was made of the H.T.S.T. Pasteurising Plant.

### MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1934.

The provisions of the above Order were enforced during the year, during which it was observed that Article 13 was being somewhat extensively disregarded.

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND), 1936-44.

#### CERTIFIED MILK :

During the year 9 samples were taken to ascertain the quality of the milk, and of these 3 were reported to be non-genuine. Subse-



quent sampling (see No. 8) showed that the necessary improvement had been effected.

A table showing the detailed results of these samples is included in the Tabular Statement appended to this report.

#### TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK :

67 samples of milk were taken, of which 12 were found disconform to the requirements of the Order. The results of further sampling showed that remedial measures were effected. See Nos. 7, 14, 17, 22, 28, 35, 44, 47, 52, 55 and 61. A table showing the detailed results of these samples is included in the Tabular Statement appended to this report.

#### STANDARD MILK :

During the year 19 samples were taken, of which 3 were found to be disconform to the requirements of the Order. Subsequent sampling, see Nos. 5 and 7, showed that remedial measures were effected.

A table showing the detailed results of these samples is included in the Tabular Statement appended to this report.

#### PASTEURISED MILK :

66 samples of Pasteurised Milk, including 21 samples taken from milk supplied to school children, were submitted for analysis, and results showed that 10 samples were disconform to the requirements of the Order. The results of further sampling revealed that the necessary improvements had been effected. See Nos. 7, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, 42, and 65.

A table showing the detailed results of these samples is included in the Tabular Statement appended to this report.

### **D.H.S. CIRCULAR 17 1947.**

24 samples of non-designated milk were taken and submitted to the Bacteriologist in accordance with the requirements of the above Circular, and all were reported to be genuine.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1931.**

No contraventions of these Regulations were discovered during the year.



## UN SOUND FOOD.

A list of condemned foodstuffs dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, is shown in the Tabular Statement. The total weight of food destroyed as unfit for human consumption during the year was 7 tons 3 cwts. 1 qr. 20 lbs. 8 ozs.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The Slaughter-house is supervised by the Superintendent, Mr L. Russell, to whom I am indebted for the following information which shows the number and type of animals slaughtered and condemned during the year.

Class of Animals.	Slaughtered.	Wholly Con- demned.	Partly Con- demned.	Meat. Lbs.	Condemnations.			Plucks. Lbs.
					Offals. Lbs.	Livers. Lbs.		
Cattle .. ..	3,015	63	16	35,061	39,109	1,398		—
						673 (Parts).		
Sheep .. ..	21,061	23	2	626	3,820	1,226		46
Pigs .. ..	491	4	2	701	134	1		12
Calves .. ..	1,248	12	—	746	229	1		16

As in former years the inspection of meat was carried out by a local veterinary surgeon, acting as Meat Inspector, and the Superintendent as Detention Officer. Nine visits of inspection were made to the Slaughter-house, and on one occasion I was accompanied by Dr Keddie, Inspector, Department of Health for Scotland.

These visits of inspection served to confirm, as reported in previous years, that the present Slaughter-house is most unsuitable and obsolete, making virtually impossible the proper hygienic handling of meat, in view of which there is a need, on hygienic and health grounds, for the provision of a modern abattoir.

It has once again to be recorded that the arrangements in operation for the handling and transporting of meat to the various shops is very unsatisfactory and unhygienic, as a result of which meat is often observed being exposed to the atmosphere, dirt and other sources of contamination. While an improvement usually follows any representation regarding this unsatisfactory position, there is no doubt that some more permanently suitable method of transporting meat is required.

## PIGGERIES.

There were only two piggeries existing within the Burgh during 1948, and four visits of inspection were made showing the premises to be in a satisfactory condition, having regard to the sub-standard condition of the structures. There were approximately 80 pigs housed in these two piggeries.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD)  
REGULATIONS, 1925-27.**

6 informal samples of mince and 7 informal samples of sausages were taken under these Regulations, all of which were found to comply. The amounts of sulphur dioxide were found as follows:—

Sulphur Dioxide parts per million.	Mince.	Sausages.
Absent . . . . .	5	2
Up to 99 Parts . . . . .	—	4
100 to 199 Parts . . . . .	1	—
200 to 299 Parts . . . . .	—	1
300 to 399 Parts . . . . .	—	—
400 to 450 Parts . . . . .	—	—
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 7

PREMISES IN WHICH FOODSTUFFS ARE PREPARED  
AND EXPOSED FOR SALE.

28 inspections were made of premises in which food is prepared for sale, and 13 written and 7 verbal intimations were issued in respect of certain unsatisfactory conditions existing therein.

When engaged in the above inspections, the opportunity was taken to draw attention to the need, in the interests of hygiene and safety, to ensure that all food was prepared and handled under clean and hygienic conditions, and that equipment and utensils were thoroughly cleansed and sterilised, while the personnel engaged in this work should be both healthy and clean in habits and appearance.

In an endeavour to promote a greater interest in this very vital question of clean food handling, the opportunity has been taken, in addition to the personal approach to individual managements, to appeal to the various interested sections of the trade by means of meetings with their members, at which ways and means of achieving this desired improvement were outlined and thereafter discussed.

Further attempts to advance this campaign were made by addressing various public organisations and by means of displays during the local Civic Week exhibitions.

While no doubt much good will accrue from the cumulated effects of the campaign outlined above, it is undoubtedly the case that Health Authorities are seriously handicapped in their efforts by reason of inadequate statutory powers with which to enforce this much needed reform, and Sanitarians look forward with anticipation to the outcome of the deliberations of the working party, which is meantime considering this very matter.

36 inspections were made of licensed premises within the Burgh and 15 notices were issued drawing attention to the insufficiency and the structurally defective condition of the sanitary accommodation existing therein. It was also necessary to intimate the need for a sufficiency of wash-hand basins and the importance of cleanliness within the premises, including the toilet apartments.

During these inspections it was observed that the methods of washing the glasses differed, and the opportunity was taken to stress the necessity of so treating the glassware as to ensure that it will always be not only clean, but sterile before re-use.

### LABELLING OF FOOD ORDERS.

These Orders received attention and no contraventions were discovered.

### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1926.

The attention given to the requirements of this Act revealed no contraventions.

### FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

80 formal samples of Sweet Milk, of which 2 were found to be non-genuine, were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, in accordance with the requirements of the above Act.

The non-genuine samples were found to contain the undernoted amounts of Milk Fat and Non-Fatty Solids respectively :—

Sample No.	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Freezing Point.
38 .. .. .	2.98	6.45	—
39 .. .. .	3.08	7.02	—

The vendor of these non-genuine samples pleaded "not guilty" in the first instance, but thereafter changed his plea to one of "guilty" and was admonished by the Sheriff. Subsequent sampling showed that the milk then conformed to standard.

12 informal samples of Sweet Milk were taken, and of these 6 were found to be non-genuine, but subsequent formal samples proved to be genuine. One sample of milk was taken for Biological Examination and it showed a negative reaction.

The average monthly results of milk samples were as follows :—

	Milk Fat. Percentage.	Non-Fatty Solids. Percentage.	Sediment per 100,000 Parts Milk.
January .. .. .	3.68	8.82	0.22
February .. .. .	3.32	8.33	0.23
March .. .. .	3.72	8.79	—
April .. .. .	—	—	—
May .. .. .	3.75	8.78	—
June .. .. .	3.7	8.73	—
July .. .. .	3.46	8.73	—
August .. .. .	—	—	—
September .. .. .	3.77	8.77	—
October .. .. .	3.6	8.65	—
November .. .. .	3.65	8.84	—
December .. .. .	—	—	—
Average for year .. ..	3.6	8.7	—
Standard required.. ..	3	8.5	.225

The foregoing results indicated that the quality and the purity of the milk sold in the Burgh were being maintained at a high standard.

### ICE CREAM (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1948.

During the year the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, came into operation, to be followed at a later date by the Ice Cream (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1948, which permitted the use of premises and vehicles belonging to traders who had applied for registration prior to 31st October 1949, pending a decision by the Local Authority on their application.

These Regulations resulted in 96 visits of inspections to premises used for the manufacture, storage and retail of ice cream, to determine the extent and nature of structural alterations, etc., required to comply with the new requirements.

Twelve applications for registration were received in respect of premises to be used for manufacture, storage and sale, and thirteen in respect of premises for storage and sale, and one in respect of a vehicle, but none of these premises were ready for registration at the end of the year.

Thirteen samples of ice cream were taken during the year, and of these five cannot be considered satisfactory, while two were out

of condition when received. The results of the analysis of these samples are appended herewith :—

Sample No.	Bacteria per Gram.	B. Coli per 100th Gram.
187 .. .. .	82,300	Absent.
188 .. .. .	47,000	Absent.
229 .. .. .	49,000	Absent.
230 .. .. .	Over 1,000,000	Present.
231 .. .. .	Over 1,000,000	Absent.
232 .. .. .	117,000	Present.
233 .. .. .	161,000	Present.
234 .. .. .	Over 1,000,000	Absent.
235 .. .. .	95,300	Absent.
236 .. .. .	Over 1,000,000	Present.
271 .. Out of condition when received	at laboratory.	
272 .. Out of condition when received	at laboratory.	
340 .. .. .	1,000,000	Present.

## FOODSTUFFS.

17 samples of foodstuffs were taken.

Sample No.	Article.	Results of Analysis.
40 .. .. .	Butter.	Genuine.
41 .. .. .	Cheese.	do.
99 .. .. .	Lard.	do.
102 .. .. .	Plain Flour.	do.
109 .. .. .	Coffee and Chicory Essence.	do.
110 .. .. .	Margarine.	do.
173 .. .. .	Cheese.	do.
275 .. .. .	Butter.	do.
276 .. .. .	Cheese.	do.
325 .. .. .	Coffee Extract.	do.
326 .. .. .	Sausages.	do.
327 .. .. .	Damson Jam.	do.
328 .. .. .	Egg Powder.	do.
329 .. .. .	Coffee.	do.
330 .. .. .	Potted Meat.	do.
341 .. .. .	White Pepper.	do.
342 .. .. .	Oatmeal.	do.

## DRUGS.

13 samples of drugs were taken.

Sample No.	Article.	Results of Analysis.
42 .. .. .	Camphorated Oil.	Genuine.
43 .. .. .	Zinc Ointment.	do.
100 .. .. .	Cod Liver Oil.	do.
101 .. .. .	Almond Oil.	do.
111 .. .. .	Castor Oil.	do.
112 .. .. .	Seidlitz Powder.	do.
220 .. .. .	Borax.	do.
221 .. .. .	Camphorated Oil.	do.
277 .. .. .	Cod Liver Oil.	do.
331 .. .. .	Bicarbonate of Soda.	do.
332 .. .. .	Tartaric Acid.	do.
343 .. .. .	Gregory Powder.	do.
344 .. .. .	Compound Tincture of Bensoin.	do.

## SPIRITS.

Sample No.	Article.	Results of Analysis.
294 .. .. .	Whisky.	Genuine.
295 .. .. .	Do.	do.

## SHOPS ACTS.

32 inspections were made of shop premises, and as a result of certain unsatisfactory conditions found to exist, it was necessary to issue six intimations.

## PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

32 inspections were made of the above premises during the year when, as a result of defects found, it was necessary to issue 20 intimations.

## BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

The undernoted action was taken under the following Sections of the above Act :—

### SECTION 115 :

38 notices were issued to tenants to cleanse in weekly rotation the common W.C.s, stairs and passages used by them.

### SECTION 117 :

550 common passages, 559 common stairs, 765 wash-houses, and 1092 water closets were inspected during the year, and as a result 656 notices were issued to the owners requesting them to limewash or paint such structures within the terms of the above Act.

### SECTION 164 :

47 notices were sent to owners or factors intimating the existence of defective rain water fittings at their properties.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year investigations, reports, disinfections and fumigations were carried out in connection with the following infectious diseases notifications, viz. :—

Observation Diphtheria .. . . .	4	Scarlet Fever .. . . .	245
Poliomyelitis .. . . .	1	Tuberculosis .. . . .	33

The details of the work carried out by the Sanitary Department in the prevention of spread of infectious diseases is shown in the tabular statement appended to this report.

## STAFF.

The staff employed in the Sanitary Department is :—

Chief Sanitary Inspector.  
Depute Sanitary Inspector.  
Two qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.  
Senior Apprentice.  
Junior Apprentice.  
Senior Typist/Clerkess.  
Junior Typist/Clerkess.



## TABULAR STATEMENT.

## NUISANCES AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

No. of complaints received (of which 30 were unjustified) .. . . .	646
No. of written intimations issued .. . . .	611
No. of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	231
No. of second notices issued .. . . .	324
No. of inspections, Section 115, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 .. .	11
No. of notices issued under Section 115, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892,	38
No. of inspections under Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892,	3622
No. of notices issued under Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892,	656
No. of notices under Section 119, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 .. .	24
No. of notices under Section 381, Sub Section 86, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 .. . . .	4
Houses let in lodgings inspections .. . . .	26
No. of written intimations issued .. . . .	4
No. of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	16
Common lodging house inspections .. . . .	24
No. of written intimations issued .. . . .	6
No. of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	14
Bakery inspections .. . . .	9
No. of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	4
Factories Act, 1937, inspections .. . . .	64
No. of written intimations issued .. . . .	2
No. of second intimations issued .. . . .	2
Places of public refreshment inspections .. . . .	36
Places of public entertainment inspections .. . . .	27
No. of written intimations issued .. . . .	18
No. of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	12
Premises used for the preparation of food inspections .. . . .	28
No. of written intimations issued .. . . .	13
No. of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	7
Premises used for the manufacture and for retail of ice cream inspections ..	96
No. of written intimations issued .. . . .	2
No. of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	40
Shops Acts inspections .. . . .	32
No. of written intimations issued .. . . .	6
No. of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	4
Schools inspections .. . . .	15
No. of written intimations issued .. . . .	2
No. of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	1
Tents, vans, and sheds inspections .. . . .	7
No. of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	6
Cattle market inspections .. . . .	10
Rivers pollution inspections .. . . .	12
No. of written intimations issued .. . . .	2
No. of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	1
Creamery inspections .. . . .	10
Dairy inspections .. . . .	34
Piggery inspections .. . . .	4
Slaughter house inspections .. . . .	9
Smoke observations .. . . .	18
No. of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	9
Colour testing drainage .. . . .	141
Smoke testing drainage .. . . .	432

## FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND)  
1936=44.

## CERTIFIED MILK :

The following table shows the detailed analysis of each sample :

Sample No.	Bacteria per ml.	Co iform Bacillus.
1 .....	20,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
2 .....	1,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
3 .....	1,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
4 .....	2,900	Absent in 1/10 ml.
5 .....	<b>513,300</b>	Absent in 1/10 ml.
6 .....	<b>47,730</b>	Absent in 1/10 ml.
7 .....	<b>Over 1,000,000</b>	<b>Present in 1/10 ml.</b>
8 .....	12,860	Absent in 1/10 ml.
9 .....	15,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Average .....	<b>179,499</b>	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Standard required..	30,000 per ml.	Absent in 1/10 ml.

## TUBERCULIN TESTED :

The following table shows the detailed analysis of each sample

Sample No.	Bacteria per ml.	Co iform Bacillus.
1 .....	8,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
2 .....	1,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
3 .....	<b>Over 1,000,000</b>	Absent in 1/10 ml.
4 .....	19,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
5 .....	3,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
6 .....	4,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
7 .....	37,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
8 .....	27,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
9 .....	12,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
10 .....	13,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
11 .....	<b>Over 1,000,000</b>	Absent in 1/10 ml.
12 .....	<b>426,000</b>	Absent in 1/10 ml.
13 .....	<b>636,000</b>	Absent in 1/10 ml.
14 .....	26,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
15 .....	<b>Over 1,000,000</b>	<b>Present in 1/1000 ml.</b>
16 .....	99,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
17 .....	2,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
18 .....	5,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
19 .....	<b>Over 1,000,000</b>	Absent in 1/10 ml.
20 .....	18,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
21 .....	37,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
22 .....	11,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
23 .....	31,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
24 .....	38,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
25 .....	1,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
26 .....	50,000	<b>Present in 1/1000 ml.</b>
27 .....	49,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
28 .....	184,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
29 .....	2,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
30 .....	149,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
31 .....	2,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
32 .....	4,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
33 .....	6,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
34 .....	4,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
35 .....	10,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
36 .....	7,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
37 .....	98,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
38 .....	2,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
39 .....	5,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
40 .....	9,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
41 .....	28,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
42 .....	7,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
43 .....	27,000	<b>Present in 1/100 ml.</b>
44 .....	28,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.

Sample No	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
45 .. .. .	<b>Over 1,000,000</b>	<b>Present in 1/100 ml.</b>
46 .. .. .	154,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
47 .. .. .	5,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
48 .. .. .	4,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
49 .. .. .	<b>712,000</b>	Absent in 1/100 ml.
50 .. .. .	<b>Over 1,000,000</b>	Absent in 1/100 ml.
51 .. .. .	8,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
52 .. .. .	10,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
53 .. .. .	<b>Spreading growth on plates,</b>	Absent in 1/100 ml.
54 .. .. .	9,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
55 .. .. .	7,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
56 .. .. .	2,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
57 .. .. .	154,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
58 .. .. .	15,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
59 .. .. .	7,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
60 .. .. .	90,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
61 .. .. .	13,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
62 .. .. .	13,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
63 .. .. .	11,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
64 .. .. .	7,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
65 .. .. .	1,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
66 .. .. .	3,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
67 .. .. .	21,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
Average .. .. .	142,007	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Standard required .. ..	200,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.

### STANDARD MILK :

The following table shows the detailed analysis of each sample :

Sample No.	Bacteria per ml.	Co'iform Bacillus.
1 .. .. .	19,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
2 .. .. .	8,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
3 .. .. .	27,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
4 .. .. .	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>Present in 1/100 ml.</b>
5 .. .. .	25,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
6 .. .. .	<b>224,000</b>	Absent in 1/10 ml.
7 .. .. .	4,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
8 .. .. .	45,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
9 .. .. .	21,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
10 .. .. .	8,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
11 .. .. .	13,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
12 .. .. .	8,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
13 .. .. .	3 000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
14 .. .. .	101,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
15 .. .. .	9,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
16 .. .. .	6,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
17 .. .. .	27,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
18 .. .. .	19,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
19 .. .. .	<b>512,000</b>	Absent in 1/100 ml.
Average .. .. .	109,421	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Standard required .. ..	200,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.

### PASTEURISED MILK :

The following table shows the detailed analysis of each sample :

Sample No.	Coliform Bacillus.	Methylene Blue Test.	Phosphates Test Lovibonds Blue Units.
1 .. .. .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	Not Reduced.	Less than 2.3
2 .. .. .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
3 .. .. .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
4 .. .. .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
5 .. .. .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
6 .. .. .	<b>Present in 1/100 ml.</b>	do.	Less than 2.3
7 .. .. .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
8 .. .. .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
9 .. .. .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3

Sample No.	Coliform Bacillus.	Phosphates Test	
		Methylene Blue Test.	Lovibonds Blue Units.
10 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	Not Reduced.	Less than 2.3
11 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
12 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
13 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
14 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
15 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
16 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
17 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
18 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
19 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
20 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
21 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
22 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
23 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	Reduced.	Less than 2.3
24 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
25 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	Not Reduced.	Less than 2.3
26 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	Reduced.	Less than 2.3
27 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	Not Reduced.	Less than 2.3
28 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	Reduced.	Over 2.3
29 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	Not Reduced.	Less than 2.3
30 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
31 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	Reduced.	Less than 2.3
32 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	Not Reduced.	Less than 2.3
33 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
34 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	Reduced.	Less than 2.3
35 .. . . .	Present in 1/1000 ml.	Reduced.	Less than 2.3
36 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	Not Reduced.	Less than 2.3
37 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
38 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
39 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
40 .. . . .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
41 .. . . .	Present in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
42 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
43 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
44 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
45 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
46 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
47 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
48 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
49 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
50 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
51 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
52 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
53 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
54 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
55 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
56 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
57 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
58 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
59 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
60 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
61 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
62 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
63 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
64 .. . . .	Present in 1/100 ml.	Reduced.	Less than 2.3
65 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	Not Reduced.	Less than 2.3
66 .. . . .	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
Average .. .	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3
Standard required,	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	Less than 2.3

## UN SOUND FOOD.

The undernoted list of foodstuffs were dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 :—

## TINNED FOODSTUFFS :

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Apple Butter .. .. .	—	—	—	7	—
Apricots .. .. .	—	—	1	20	1
Beans .. .. .	—	1	1	9	1½
Beans (Stringed) .. .. .	—	—	—	5	12
Beetroot .. .. .	—	2	3	18	10½
Bismarks .. .. .	—	—	—	13	8
Brislings .. .. .	—	—	—	—	7½
Carrots .. .. .	—	—	2	27	1½
Celery .. .. .	—	—	—	2	5
Cheese .. .. .	—	—	—	2	8
Chopped Ham .. .. .	—	—	—	3	12
Cod Roe .. .. .	—	—	—	15	1
Corned Beef .. .. .	—	4	—	6	12
Crab Meat .. .. .	—	—	—	6	8
Crab Paste .. .. .	—	—	—	—	3½
Damsons .. .. .	—	—	—	1	4
Fruit Salad .. .. .	—	—	2	22	6
Gooseberries .. .. .	—	—	—	3	12
Grapefruit .. .. .	—	—	2	5	6
Grapefruit Juice .. .. .	—	—	—	11	14
Grapefruit and Orange Juice .. .. .	—	—	—	14	4
Grapes .. .. .	—	—	—	3	12
Ham .. .. .	—	—	1	5	5
Herring .. .. .	—	—	—	—	14
Jam .. .. .	—	1	1	1	12
Kavlis Liviar .. .. .	—	—	—	—	3½
Lamb Tongue .. .. .	—	—	—	5	12
Macaroni .. .. .	—	—	—	2	8
Macedoine .. .. .	—	—	—	6	12
Marmalade .. .. .	—	—	3	24	8
Meat Loaf .. .. .	—	—	2	—	4
Meat and Vegetables .. .. .	—	—	—	20	—
Milk (Condensed) .. .. .	—	—	2	—	2
Milk (Evaporated) .. .. .	—	1	2	16	8
Milk (Skimmed) .. .. .	—	—	—	3	4
Oranges .. .. .	—	—	—	25	8
Orange Juice .. .. .	—	—	—	11	—
Ox Tongue .. .. .	—	—	—	18	—
Paste .. .. .	—	—	—	7	12
Pate de fois .. .. .	—	—	—	—	5½
Peaches .. .. .	—	—	2	22	3
Pears .. .. .	—	—	1	10	9
Peas .. .. .	—	4	3	1	2
Pineapple .. .. .	—	—	—	2	12
Pineapple Juice .. .. .	—	—	—	9	14
Plums .. .. .	—	—	2	20	13
Pork .. .. .	—	—	—	7	10
Pork and Beans .. .. .	—	—	2	4	13
Prunes .. .. .	—	—	—	3	12
Pudding .. .. .	—	—	—	10	8½
Rabbit .. .. .	—	—	—	2	—
Raspberry .. .. .	—	—	—	8	—
Rhubarb .. .. .	—	—	1	12	1½
Salmon .. .. .	—	—	—	11	14½
Sardines .. .. .	—	—	1	1	5½
Sausage Meat .. .. .	—	1	—	1	8
Soup .. .. .	—	1	3	16	9
Spaghetti .. .. .	—	—	1	13	—
Spinach .. .. .	—	—	—	23	6½
Stewed Steak .. .. .	—	—	—	9	—
Syrup .. .. .	—	—	—	19	—
Tomatoes .. .. .	—	—	2	7	7

'Carry forward .. .. . 1 10 — 10 15½

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Brought forward .. . . .	1	10	—	10	15½
Tomato Juice .. . . .	—	1	2	2	14
Tomato Purce .. . . .	—	—	—	1	—
Tongue .. . . .	—	—	—	—	12
Treacle .. . . .	—	—	—	14	—
Veal Loaf .. . . .	—	—	—	12	4
Vegetables .. . . .	—	1	—	3	6
Whale Meat Steak .. . . .	—	—	—	1	—
Total .. . . .	1	12	3	18	3½

## OTHER FOODSTUFFS :

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Apricots .. . . .	—	—	1	—	—
Bacon .. . . .	—	—	—	4	8
Barley .. . . .	—	—	—	10	—
Bovril Extract .. . . .	—	—	—	7	8
Butter .. . . .	—	1	2	20	2
Cake .. . . .	—	1	3	11	8
Carrots .. . . .	—	—	—	4	—
Cheese .. . . .	—	—	—	14	8
Coffee .. . . .	—	—	—	4	—
Coffee Extract .. . . .	—	—	—	1	8
Comprena Compound Flavouring .. . . .	—	—	—	2	8
Corn Flakes .. . . .	—	1	1	—	—
Currie Powder .. . . .	—	—	—	2	8
Custard .. . . .	—	—	—	—	8
Egg Powder .. . . .	—	—	—	1	5
Fish (Cakes) .. . . .	—	—	—	—	8
Fish (Cod Fillet) .. . . .	—	—	—	24	—
Fish (Finnon Haddock) .. . . .	—	—	3	7	—
Fish (Hake) .. . . .	—	—	—	1	—
Fish (Herring) .. . . .	—	1	3	7	—
Flour .. . . .	—	—	—	27	—
Jellies (Table) .. . . .	—	—	—	—	13
Lard .. . . .	—	—	—	6	—
Lemon Squash .. . . .	—	—	—	1	—
Margarine .. . . .	—	—	—	25	12
Meat (Potted) .. . . .	—	—	—	—	15
Mutton .. . . .	—	—	—	16	—
Oatmeal .. . . .	—	—	—	24	—
Onions .. . . .	4	—	—	4	—
Ovaltine Tablets .. . . .	—	—	—	—	7
Oxo .. . . .	—	—	—	—	8
Peaches (Dried) .. . . .	—	—	—	14	—
Peas (Split) .. . . .	—	—	1	11	—
Picalilli .. . . .	—	—	—	—	8
Pickles (Herring) .. . . .	—	—	—	4	—
Pickles (Mixed) .. . . .	—	—	—	6	12
Pickles (Onions) .. . . .	—	—	—	14	6
Potatoes .. . . .	—	16	2	—	—
Potatoes (Dehydrated) .. . . .	—	—	—	4	—
Prunes (Dried) .. . . .	—	—	3	22	12
Salad Cream .. . . .	—	—	—	2	—
Salt (Coarse) .. . . .	—	—	—	10	—
Salt (Table) .. . . .	—	—	—	4	—
Sandwich Spread .. . . .	—	—	—	—	3½
Sauce .. . . .	—	—	1	1	14
Sausages .. . . .	—	—	2	21	15
Sausage Rolls .. . . .	—	—	—	12	—
Semolina .. . . .	—	—	—	7	—
Soup Powder .. . . .	—	1	—	8	—
Sugar .. . . .	—	—	2	2	8
Tea .. . . .	—	—	—	12	8
Tomatoes .. . . .	—	—	—	4	—
Wheat (Shredded) .. . . .	—	—	—	—	8
Total .. . . .	5	10	2	2	4½



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. of visits to places where infectious diseases occurred .. .. .	286
Apartments disinfected .. .. .	336
Articles disinfected (estimate) .. .. .	19,500
Articles destroyed after death of phthisical patients .. .. .	125
Notices issued under Section 50, 53, and 57 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 .. .. .	293
Supplies of disinfectants issued .. .. .	666
Library notices issued .. .. .	115
Notices issued to H.M. Dockyard, etc. .. .. .	69
Sets of bedding replaced .. .. .	9

